

NOTE THE SOAP INDUSTRY SECTION

The American Perfumer

and Essential Oil Review

PERFUMER PUBLISHING CO.

80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

SEPT. 1919

VOL. XIV
NO. 7



(SEE PAGE 9)

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NEW YORK

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TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
TWENTY CENTS A COPY.

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THE SITUATION AT WASHINGTON.

Our Washington correspondent in his review of the matters in Congress affecting our industries gives the text of parts of the war prohibition bill as it reads as sent to conference of both houses, which is not likely to be changed before it goes to President Wilson for his action. Also it will be observed that a bill has been introduced to tax tale imports.

No progress has been made in abolishing the so-called luxury taxes. While the House has been willing apparently to cut off this unpopular means of raising revenue the Senators have been indisposed to hurry the measure along. The fear seems to be felt that methods will have to be devised for increasing the sources of revenue next year, instead of decreasing them. In fact there already is talk at Washington of the possible need for a sixth popular bond issue, unless taxation is increased.

A GOLDEN CHANCE FOR PERFUMERS.

Once more we desire to call to the attention of perfume chemists the offer of \$4,250 in prizes for a new perfume for toilet preparations, the details of which will be found in an insert in this issue between advertising pages 4 and 5. The chemist offering the best product will get \$2,000, the next \$1,500 and the third \$750. The liberality of these prizes should spur perfume chemists to show their genius in the aromatic art. The contest does not close until December 1, so that ample time is given to the participants for experimentation. It is an opportunity not one can afford to miss.

Those who may not rank among the first three may rest assured that the results of their researches will be protected thoroughly from use by others.

NEW EXCISE TAX REGULATION.

Treasury Decision 2909 amends article 5 of Regulations 44 so as to provide that "where the agent of a manufacturer makes a sale, it is to be treated as a sale of the manufacturer. If the manufacturer nominally sells an article to a sales agent, or sales agency, but retains an interest in the profits from the resale of the articles, the taxable sale is that made by the sales agent or agency rather than the nominal sale by the manufacturer or the agent or agency."

This principle, as applied to sales of beverages, is followed in Treasury Decision 2908, printed in our Flavoring Extract Section on page 233 under the heading "Beverage Tax Rule Amended."

OFFICIAL RULING ON FORMULAS.

Internal Revenue Collectors in a few of the districts recently have been sending out notices to manufacturers of perfumery, flavoring extracts and toilet preparations requiring them to file formulas of their products as a requisite to the continuance of their permits for the use of alcohol for non-beverage purposes. This action has caused considerable uneasiness in the trade and for the purpose of clearing the situation we have obtained the following decision from the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
September 15, 1919.

Reference is made to your letter of September 10, 1919, transmitting inquiry on behalf of the Perfumer Publishing Company, publishers of *THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW*, 80 Maiden Lane, New York City, in the matter of disclosure of formulae for certain extracts, perfumes, etc., as a requisite for the use of non-beverage alcohol.

You are advised that the policy of this office is to require formulae for all culinary flavoring extracts which are sold to the domestic consumer. It is not considered that any injustice can be done to a manufacturer by furnishing this data to this office as these formulae are well known and have been published repeatedly and are the subject of published official standards.

It is not desired to require that the formulae of soft drink essences, syrups and perfumes be furnished except in certain specific cases where the preparation itself may be fit for beverage purposes. It is realized that many of these formulae are necessarily secret and of considerable trade value to the owner and for that reason only exceptional ones will be requested and then only when the particular facts would seem to warrant such action. Respectfully,

(Signed) H. M. GAYLORD,
Deputy Commissioner.

The matter really is very simple and there is no good reason for uneasiness. The second paragraph of the decision refers to extracts covered by Circular No. 19 and preparations included in the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary, while all other products are grouped under the ruling in the last paragraph.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

The peace meeting of the American Chemical Society held in Philadelphia, September 2-6, called together nearly 2,000 of the 14,000 members, and was a success in every respect. The society indorsed the establishment of a separate Federal patent and trade-mark office; attacked the policy of the army with respect to the abolition of the Chemical Warfare Service; defended the quality of American dyes now attacked by German propaganda, and urged a request to President Wilson to take operative control of German dye plants in occupied territory. The Council accepted the invitation of St. Louis for the spring meeting of 1920 and the autumn meeting will be held in Chicago.

Dr. Charles H. Herty, who, by special appointment of the President of the United States, has gone to Paris to negotiate for a six months' supply of vat-dyes, was again elected editor of the *Journal of Engineering and Industrial Chemistry*. Major A. B. Lamb was re-elected editor of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, and E. J. Crane, the editor of *Chemical Abstracts*. Dr. Charles L.

MILLIONS IN NEW COMPANIES

Fifteen companies with an authorized capital of \$50,000 or greater were organized during August for the manufacture and distribution of chemicals, drugs and dyes. The total indicated investment involved in the formation of these concerns was \$8,350,000, which compares with \$11,550,000 during last July and with \$3,175,000 in August, 1918. The aggregate has been exceeded during three months of the current year, but is regarded as evidencing fairly satisfactory interest in the chemical industries in view of the conditions prevailing during August, which were not favorable to new enterprises.

The indicated investment in new drug and chemical companies during the first eight months of 1919 appears as \$71,355,000, representing an increase as compared with \$59,160,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

Parsons was chosen secretary, and Dr. B. C. Hesse a member of the Committee on National Policy.

President William H. Nichols, Secretary of War Baker and many savants, delivered addresses upon pertinent topics. Altogether there were 263 papers and addresses, of which 42 related to food, 26 to dyestuffs and 20 to important industrial processes.

A. P. H. A. GIVES REMINGTON MEDAL.

The 67th annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Society was held in the Pennsylvania Hotel in this city in the week of August 26. An unusually large attendance greeted President Charles H. LaWall when he opened the meeting, and through the week great interest was manifested in the addresses and papers. Another evidence of aliveness was the accession of 570 members during the year, reported by Treasurer H. M. Whelpley of St. Louis.

The Remington Memorial Medal was presented for the first time, the recipient being Dr. James H. Beal of Urbana, Ill., who was adjudged to have done more for pharmacy during the year than anyone else. This medal is given by the New York branch, and the presentation was made by Dr. Jacob Diner. In accepting the medal, Dr. Beal paid a high tribute to the work of the man in whose honor it was established.

Nominated for president of the Association, the ballots to be cast by mail, were C. H. Packard of Boston, F. W. Nitardy of Brooklyn and L. A. Seltzer of Detroit.

A. P. H. A. FOR TRADE MARK REFORM.

At the August convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association held in this city the report of the committee on patents and trade-marks was read by K. P. Fischelis of Philadelphia, and the association went on record as favoring two bills now pending in Congress, which provide (1) that the patent office be taken out of the Department of the Interior and that the commissioner of patents be appointed by the President and be empowered to reorganize his office, and (2) that a court of patent appeals as a final tribunal in patent cases be established.

No Magazine Is More Welcome

(From the J. B. Williams Co., Shaving and Toilet Soaps and Toilet Articles, 200 Fifth Ave., New York City.)

As we have said before, there is no magazine coming to this office that we would rather subscribe for than *THE AMERICAN PERFUMER*. It keeps us posted on market conditions and other things that are happening throughout the country in connection with our line.

BABSON ON AUTUMN TRADE OUTLOOK.

Roger W. Babson, the noted statistician and expert, in his current outlook, gives the following survey of business conditions, present and future, based upon thorough investigation and careful observation of the field:

Present Conditions.—A well known manufacturer in discussing the business outlook recently said to me, "It is time to stop, look and listen!" I agreed with him except as to "stopping." Frankly, I believe we already are on the railroad track—it's time to act! Precedents may be dangerous, but when we see conditions developing which never yet failed to bring a reaction in business, we cannot ignore them. It is foolish to think that the Federal Reserve System or any other legislative device can prevent the operation of natural law. *Business methods have changed much since the great boom periods of 1856, 1871, 1892, 1906, but human nature appears to be very much the same. The majority of people are as ready as ever to believe that prosperity means getting more pay for less work. This is the condition today. We call it "labor trouble," but the fundamental trouble is not limited to organized labor. Everybody is looking for "easy money." When you see one man in overalls dodging twenty automobiles it is time to be cautious.*

The Long-Swing Outlook.—Our present strikes, high cost of living, and industrial uneasiness are only symptoms of the trouble underneath. They are the natural result of too many people trying to get a bigger share of what is produced without increasing their own production. Each branch of labor has come to believe that the game is to jump its wages up before the other trades catch up and commodity prices rise in proportion. If the drivers of milk teams in New York City can get \$45 a week simply by belonging to a union, why should they work any harder or more efficiently? Can you convince them that they must, or can you convince the storekeepers who are selling them clothes, jewelry, and furniture that business on this basis will lead to trouble? *Stabilize and entrench your business, but do not make extensions which could not be carried through a period of business depression.*

The Intermediate Outlook.—Export trade absorbs the surplus of goods which ordinarily regulates prices. During the next few months we are bound to see a decrease in foreign orders for manufactured goods. Grain and other food supplies will swell our total exports to large proportions, but this will mean further declines in European exchange and consequently a drop in European orders for manufactures. In view of the prospects, a close buying policy should be pursued, care being taken to make sure of deliveries. So far the freight situation is not seriously over-strained and with good weather conditions, there may be no trouble from this source. If, however, an early and severe winter occurs, a tie-up in transportation will quickly develop. Aside from the danger of freight congestion, however, the acute scarcity of goods will gradually be relieved, and after Christmas the buyers should have the situation more nearly in their own hands.

We emphasize the prospects of a slackening in trade because at present so many merchants and manufacturers are planning on a permanence of present excessive activity. On the other hand, there will be good business opportunities during the coming months for the concern which plans its business on a sound basis. The agricultural districts, in spite of recent crop damage, should offer the best sales field. However much the exportation of manu-

OUR ADVERTISERS

T. C. WHEATON CO.
EXPERT BOTTLE BLOWERS
MILLVILLE, N. J.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER & ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW,
80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

We have been very much pleased with the returns secured from the advertising placed in the AMERICAN PERFUMER & ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW. Several new customers have come with us as a result of our being with you, and we are looking for big things from you when our factory resumes operations this fall.

With best wishes, we remain,

Yours very truly,

T. C. WHEATON CO.

factures is curtailed, Europe must and will have food products. The farmer will enjoy at least one more season of great prosperity. In fact, retail trade in nearly all sections should be fairly well maintained throughout the rest of this year. *Christmas trade should be generally good, even though not in as large proportion as the average merchant now anticipates. Our advice is make the most of the opportunities while they last, but work with the clear understanding of the fundamental conditions which exist and be ready at any time to reef sails and make ready for a storm.*

NATIONAL RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Theodore F. Hagenow, of St. Louis, was elected president of the National Association of Retail Druggists at the twenty-first annual meeting held at Rochester this month. Secretary Samuel C. Henry was re-elected. The association now enjoys the largest membership in its history.

Resolutions adopted favored the refusal of druggists to sell alcoholic liquors, even on prescription. Other resolutions contained an appeal for legislation to protect the chemical and dye industries of the country, favored an early repeal of the tax on proprietary goods, supported the Stephens bill, urged manufacturers to adopt the Colgate price-protection plan, recommended that druggists advertise none but price-protected goods, opposed the sale of drugs and medicines except by druggists, and inveighed against manufacturers' advertising derogatory to retailers. The meeting was largely attended. A drug exhibition proved an attractive feature.

BARBERS' SUPPLY DEALERS O MEET.

Attention is called again to the fact that the sixteenth annual convention of the Barbers' Supply Dealers' Association of America will be held at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, October 6-9. The last convention was held in the same hotel and the results were very satisfactory. It is expected that the attendance at this convention will be larger than ever before and that the exhibitors will be more numerous than on previous occasions. The members of the Barbers' Supply Dealers' Association look upon the exhibition feature as one of importance.

Perusal of the advertising pages is no less a duty than scanning the text pages of this journal every month.

PROHIBITION BILL AND OTHER WASHINGTON NEWS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—The Prohibition Bill has moved apace since the last issue of THE AMERICAN PERFUMER. At that time the Judiciary Committee of the Senate had just reported the bill to the upper House with a number of amendments in the bill as passed by the House. These amendments were reported in the last issue of our paper.

Since then the Senate has passed the bill with few amendments that were not recommended by the Senate Judiciary Committee and in addition a conference committee has been appointed and is now in session. An agreement in conference is expected almost any day and it is understood that very few changes will be made in the bill as passed by the Senate. The conferees on the part of the Senate are Senators Sterling, Nelson and Overman. The conferees on the part of the House are Representatives Volstead, Morgan and Webb.

When the bill passed the Senate there were practically no changes made in it of interest to our readers except the amendment which was offered by Senator Jones of Washington and which was passed by the Senate adding an entirely new section dealing with prohibition on the Panama Canal.

TEXT OF IMPORTANT PROVISIONS AS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Readers who are vitally interested in parts of this bill probably will be glad to know the wording of certain sections of the bill as it passed the Senate and as no doubt it will be sent to President Wilson for his approval.

Section 1 of Title II reads as follows:

"When used in Title II and Title III of this Act (1) the word 'liquor' or the phrase 'intoxicating liquor' shall be construed to include alcohol, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, beer, ale, porter, and wine, and in addition thereto any other spirituous, vinous, malt, or fermented liquor, liquids, and compounds, whether medicated, proprietary, patented, or not, and by whatever name called, containing one half of one percentum or more of alcohol by volume which are fit for use for beverage purposes; provided however, that the foregoing definition shall not extend to dealcoholized wine or sweet cider, nor to any liquor or liquid produced by the process by which beer, ale, or porter is manufactured but containing less than one half of one percentum of alcohol if such liquor or liquid shall be otherwise denominated than as beer, ale, or porter."

Section 4 of Title II reads as follows:

"The articles enumerated in this section shall not, after having been manufactured and prepared for the market be subject to the provisions of this act if they correspond with the following descriptions and limitations, namely:

"(a) Denatured alcohol or denatured rum produced and used as provided by laws and regulations now or heretofore in force.

"(b) Medicinal preparations manufactured in accordance with formulas prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia, National Formulary or the American Institute of Homeopathy that are unfit for use for beverage purposes.

"(c) Patented, patent, and proprietary medicines that are unfit for use for beverage purposes.

"(d) Toilet, medicinal, and antiseptic preparations and solutions that are unfit for useful beverage purposes.

"(e) Flavoring extracts and sirups that are unfit for use as a beverage.

"(f) Vinegar and fruit juices for the production of vinegar.

"A person who manufactures any of the articles mentioned in this section may purchase and possess liquor for that purpose, but he shall secure permits to manufacture such articles and to purchase such liquor, give the bonds, keep the records, and make the reports specified in this Act and as directed by the commissioner. No such manufacturer shall sell, use, or dispose of any liquor otherwise than as an ingredient of the articles authorized to be manufactured therefrom. No more alcohol shall be used in the manufacture of any extract, sirup, or other article which may be used for beverage purposes than the quantity necessary for extraction or solution of the elements contained therein and for the preservation of the article.

"Any person who shall knowingly sell any of the articles mentioned in paragraphs a, b, c, d, and f of this section for beverage purposes, or any extract or sirup for intoxicating beverage purposes, or who shall sell any of the same under circumstances from which the seller might reasonably deduce the intention of the purchaser to use them for such purposes, or shall sell any beverage containing one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume in which any extract, sirup, or other article is used as an ingredient, shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 25 of this Title. If the commissioner shall find, after notice and hearing as provided for in section 5 of this Title, that any person has sold any flavoring extract, sirup, or beverage in violation of this paragraph, he shall notify such person, and the person to whom the sale was made, if any, to desist from selling such article; and it shall thereupon be unlawful for a period of one year thereafter for any person so notified to sell any such extract, sirup, or beverage without making an application for, giving a bond, and obtaining a permit so to do, which permit may be issued upon such conditions as the commissioner may deem necessary to prevent such illegal sales, and in addition the commissioner shall require a record and report of sales.

"Sec. 5. Whenever the commissioner has reason to believe that any article mentioned in section 4 does not correspond with the descriptions and limitations therein provided, he shall cause an analysis of said article to be made, and if, upon such analysis, the commissioner shall find that said article does not so correspond, he shall give not less than fifteen days' notice in writing to the person who is the manufacturer thereof to show cause why said article should not be dealt with as an intoxicating liquor, such notice to be served personally or by registered mail, as the commissioner may determine, and shall specify the time when, the place where, and the name of the agent or official before whom such person is required to appear.

"If the manufacturer of said article fails to show to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the article corresponds to the descriptions and limitations provided in section 4 of this Title, his permit to manufacture and sell such article shall be revoked. The manufacturer may by appropriate proceeding in a court of equity have the action of the commissioner reviewed, and the court may affirm, modify, or reverse the finding of the commissioner as the facts and law of the case may warrant, and during the pendency of such proceedings may restrain the manufacture, sale, or other disposition of such article."

Still under Title II the sections of interest to our readers continue:

"Sec. 11. All manufacturers and wholesale or retail druggists shall keep as a part of the records required of them a copy of all permits to purchase on which a sale of any liquor is made, and no manufacturer or wholesale druggist shall sell or otherwise dispose of any liquor except at wholesale and only to persons having permits to purchase in such quantities.

"Sec. 12. All persons manufacturing liquor for sale under the provisions of this title shall securely and permanently attach to every container thereof, as the same is manufactured, a label stating name of manufacturer, kind

and quantity of liquor contained therein, and the date of its manufacture, together with the number of the permit authorizing the manufacture thereof; and all persons possessing such liquor in wholesale quantities shall securely keep and maintain such label thereon; and all persons selling at wholesale shall attach to every package of liquor, when sold, a label setting forth the kind and quantity of liquor contained therein, by whom manufactured, the date of sale, and the person to whom sold; which label shall likewise be kept and maintained thereon until the liquor is used for the purpose for which such sale was authorized."

ALCOHOL ADVERTISEMENTS PERMITTED IN TRADE JOURNALS.

The sections of Title II of interest to our readers continue as follows:

"Sec. 17. It shall be unlawful to advertise anywhere, or by any means or method, liquor, or the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale or furnishing of the same, or where, how, from whom, or at what price the same may be obtained. But nothing herein shall prohibit manufacturers and wholesale druggists holding permits to sell liquor from furnishing price lists, with description of liquor for sale, to persons permitted to purchase liquor, or from advertising alcohol in business publications or trade journals circulating generally among manufacturers of lawful alcoholic perfumes, toilet preparations, flavoring extracts, medicinal preparations, and like articles: Provided, however, That nothing in this Act or in the Act making appropriations for the Post Office Department, approved March 3, 1917 (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, Part 1, page 1058, et seq.), shall apply to newspapers published in foreign countries when mailed to this country.

"Sec. 18. It shall be unlawful to advertise, manufacture, sell, or possess for sale any utensil, contrivance, machine, preparation, compound, tablet, substance, formula, direction, or recipe advertised, designed, or intended for use in the unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

"Sec. 19. No person shall solicit or receive from any person any order for liquor or give any information of how liquor may be obtained in violation of this Act."

The bill continues, still under Title II;

"Sec. 29. Any person who manufactures or sells liquor in violation of this title shall for a first offense be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, and for a second or subsequent offense shall be fined not less than \$200 nor more than \$2,000 and be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than five years.

"Any person violating the provisions of any permit, or who makes any false record, report, or affidavit required by this title, or violates any of the provisions of this title, for which offense a special penalty is not prescribed, shall be fined for a first offense not more than \$500; for a second offense not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than ninety days; for any subsequent offense he shall be fined not less than \$500 and be imprisoned not less than three months nor more than two years. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting officer to ascertain whether the defendant has been previously convicted and to plead the prior conviction in the affidavit, information, or indictment. The penalties in this Act against the manufacture of liquor without a permit shall not apply to a person for manufacturing non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices exclusively for use in his home."

Still under Title II;

"Sec. 37. Nothing herein shall prevent the storage in United States bonded warehouses of all liquor manufactured prior to the taking effect of this Act, or prevent the transportation of such liquor to such warehouses or to any wholesale druggist for sale to such druggist for purposes not prohibited when the tax is paid, and permits may be issued therefor."

Under Title III, of tax-free alcohol the bill continues;

"Sec. 10. Upon the filing of application and bond and issuance of permit denaturing plants may be established upon the premises of any industrial alcohol plant, or elsewhere, and shall be used exclusively for the denaturation

of alcohol by the admixture of such denaturing materials as shall render the alcohol, or any compound in which it is authorized to be used, unfit for use as an intoxicating beverage.

"Alcohol lawfully denatured may, under regulations, be sold free of tax either for domestic use or for export.

"Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require manufacturers of distilled vinegar to raise the proof of any alcohol used in such manufacture or to denature the same.

"Alcohol produced at any industrial alcohol plant or stored in any bonded warehouse may, under regulations, be withdrawn tax free as provided by existing law from such plant or warehouse for transfer to any denaturing plant for denaturation, be removed from any such plant or warehouse for any lawful tax-free purpose."

REVENUE BUREAU WARNINGS AS TO ALCOHOL.

Reports of the extended use of completely denatured alcohol for non-beverage purposes and as an external application have led to the issuance by the Bureau of Internal Revenue of a regulation requiring that there be printed on the labels of wholesale and retail containers a more specific warning of the deadly nature of their contents. The present labels contain the formula and the word "poison." On the new labels will be printed the word "poison" and the following statement:

"Completely denatured alcohol is a violent poison. It cannot be applied externally to animal or human tissue without seriously injurious results. It cannot be taken internally without inducing blindness and general physical decay, ultimately resulting in death."

There are four generally used formulae for the manufacture of completely denatured alcohol, each of which renders the product unfit for use as a beverage. Its sale for such purpose is forbidden by law.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Daniel C. Roper, has sent to Collectors the following letter:

"Collectors should use every means at their disposal to make known to the public the dangers of either external or internal use of completely denatured alcohol.

"Wherever Collectors or Revenue Agents in charge hear of a misuse of completely denatured alcohol, a most thorough examination must be made immediately and all the facts fully reported to the Commissioner for the infliction upon the responsible parties of the penalties provided by law."

The penalty for the sale of completely denatured alcohol for beverage purposes is a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

OFFICIALS STUDYING EXPORT TRADE DIFFICULTIES.

One of the difficulties confronting the manufacturer who is planning to increase his distribution directly from factory to markets abroad, according to Government officials who are making a study of the matter, is that of selecting and securing suitable representatives at long range. Ascertaining the local standing, financial responsibility, and organization facilities of firms, whose organizations are adapted to the distribution of the line in question, has usually necessitated a long and expensive trip on the part of an able executive.

During the present period of uncertain labor conditions, high material prices, and assimilation of new employees in export departments, it is often necessary to permit a man from the home office to remain on the ground long enough to become sufficiently familiar with underlying conditions, to ascertain and compare possibilities and bring arrangements to a successful conclusion. Moreover, such a trip may entail greater initial expense than present potential sales would warrant.

Steps toward the opening of foreign markets for American goods and the rehabilitation of Europe so that it can pay its tremendous debt to the United States were taken a few days ago through the passage by the Senate of Senator Edge's Export Finance bill. The bill had been approved by Carter Glass, secretary of the Treasury; Governor W. P. G. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, the leading financial and commercial organizations of the

country and a large number of individual manufacturers and exporters.

Through amendment of the Federal Reserve Act, the bill provides that groups of five or more men, predominantly American, may form corporations with a minimum capital of \$2,000,000 each, for an export-finance business. Against sales to impoverished foreign purchasers, either governments or private concerns, such corporations may accept security satisfactory to the Federal Reserve Board, even including mortgages on plants or other real property, and against it issue debentures for sale to investors. The money received from the sale of these debentures will be used for the payment of actual cash to the American producers or exporters.

While such corporations will be subject to Government supervision through the Federal Reserve Board, just as are national banks, neither Government participation, underwriting nor guarantee is involved.

By the opening of foreign markets to American goods, Senator Edge today showed that American industrial plants would be kept going at full speed, labor would be employed at adequate wages, cargoes would be provided for the American merchant marine, which now runs well over 1,000 ships, and abnormal foreign exchange rates would be gradually readjusted. Also, he argued, foreign embargoes and other discriminations against American goods would be precluded.

At Senator Edge's request, the bill was introduced in the House some time ago by Representative Ackerman, and its early passage there is expected.

BILL INTRODUCED TO LEVY IMPORT DUTY ON TALC.

Representative Fordney of Michigan, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has introduced a bill in the House, "To provide revenue to the Government and to promote the production and manufacture of talc in the United States." The bill which has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee is as follows:

"That on and after the day following the passage of this Act there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the articles named herein, when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions, the rates of duties which are herein prescribed, namely:

"Talc, steatite, soapstone, and French chalk, crude and unground, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

"Talc, steatite, soapstone, and French chalk, ground washed, powdered, or pulverized, 1 cent per pound.

"Talc, steatite, soapstone and French chalk, cut or sawed, or in the form blanks, crayons or cubes, 2 cents per pound.

"Manufactures of talc, talcum, steatite, soapstone, and French chalk, wholly or partly manufactured, if not decorated, 50 per centum ad valorem; if decorated, 60 per centum ad valorem.

"That all provisions in any Act or Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed."

CROPS INJURED BY TOO MUCH BORAX IN POTASH.

The Department of Agriculture has received many complaints regarding injury to crops apparently resulting from the use of potash from Searles Lake, California. The natural brine of this lake from which the potash salts are prepared contains a considerable amount of borax. Apparently one, at least, of the companies operating in the locality did not exercise sufficient care in the preparation of the potash and let out a considerable amount of potash salts in 1918 with a high percentage of borax, averaging probably ten per cent and in some samples going as high as 23 per cent. An investigation is being made.

An announcement has been made at the White House that the National Industrial Conference has been called by the President to be held in this city between October 5 and 10. Only preliminary arrangements have been made but it has been stated that President Wilson will preside and that there will be some 45 or 50 representatives at the conference. These representatives are to be chosen by the President from lists of names which will be submitted to him by both capital and labor. The President has communicated with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States as well as other large organizations and

associations asking them to submit the lists of names from which he will choose the delegates.

According to figures which have just been made public by the Department of Commerce, there was 3,163 lbs. of alizarin and alizarin dyes imported into the United States during July valued at \$3,141. Almost this entire quantity came from England.

During the same month there was also 151,653 lbs. of dyes imported not otherwise specified valued at \$232,778.

In July, according to the Department's figures, there was 1,736 lbs. of natural indigo imported valued at \$2,853.

FOREIGN TRADE CONFERENCE.

Twenty thousand business men have been invited by the executive committee of the International Trade Conference to attend the meeting called by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Atlantic City, September 31-October 3 for the purpose of conferring with delegates from England, France, Italy and Belgium, about plans for the restoration of commerce.

The International Trade Conference gives promise of being the most important gathering of the kind ever undertaken, and as every state in the Union is a factor in the trade of the world, the entire country will be interested in the deliberations and the results. The aim of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in promoting the Atlantic City convention is to have focused on various phases of commerce the best business thought of the age, to the end that the channels of the world's commerce will be opened, production stimulated and demand supplied.

BOTTLE MAKING AN OLD-TIME ART.

A century ago glass making was one of the popular arts in America and designers adapted many national incidents to boost their wares. A popular victory meant the manufacture of a new model of a flask or bottle and even the arrival of Jenny Lind in America was the occasion of the manufacture of the "Jenny Lind" flask, which had a globular body and long, slender neck.

One of the earliest known of decorated bottles bears a relief design representing the nation's first railway. This was produced by the Kensington Glass Works. As early as in 1800 curious, shapes such as men, animals, fishes, violins and pistols appeared and remained in style during the craze. Between 1840 and 1850 there was keen competition between the glass blowers of the Eastern States, and Philadelphia was an important center of the trade. Bottles with designs patriotic, political and Masonic were turned out.

The Presidential campaign of 1840 caused the manufacture of many glass emblems, including the cider barrel and the beehive. Many bottles have been found with designs of American eagles, George Washington, Zachary Taylor and other great men.

Caspar Wistar is believed to have constructed the first glass factory at Allowaytown, N. J., in 1739, but a glass bottle factory thrived at Jamestown, Va., in 1608. The products of America's infant industry are now being found by antique hunters.—*Detroit News*.

Oil Exports from New York in July

Among the merchandise exports from the port of New York in July were the following: Peppermint oil, \$34,065; volatile oils, \$27,081.

From a Japanese Subscriber

(From T. J. Ogihara, 606 Ikebukuro, Tokyo, Japan.)

I do like to be your reader, so I send you \$3 for subscription.

COSMETIC PREPARATIONS

By Dr. F. A. MARSEK

(Continued from page 196, August, 1919.)

Cocoabutter and Its Use for Cosmetics

The use of cocoabutter as a cosmetic in itself has been favored long before this substance found a place amongst the ingredients of cosmetic creams. It has been an old practice to apply cocoabutter to prevent or heal chafing or soreness on infants, and it has been thus used with excellent effect. This proves that cocoabutter does not possess the least irritating qualities even for a skin as tender as that of an infant. The fact that it has a very low melting point made it easily applicable without previously melting it. Altogether cocoabutter is not very penetrating, at least not in comparison with lanoline, etc. It forms an excellent protective against sunburn and exposure in general, and its excellent healing power renders it a valuable remedy for the effects of such exposure.

These facts will readily make it clear that this substance must constitute a valuable ingredient for cosmetic preparations such as skin and massage creams. Although cocoabutter is not easily saponifiable, a reasonable percentage may be incorporated in creams of almost any composition. However, it is necessary to exercise particular care in the process of manufacture, as cocoabutter is decomposed at high temperatures. Overheating, even if not to the extent of decomposition, will furthermore increase the proneness of cocoabutter, and thus of the cream to become rancid, while cocoabutter under ordinary conditions is not very subject to rancidity if properly incorporated into the cream.

Too high percentages of cocoabutter are apt to produce a cream which will not appear to be perfectly smooth and at the surface will not possess the attractive gloss which is found on well emulsified creams. This is due to the fact that a too large amount of cocoabutter prevents a thorough emulsification of the cream, cocoabutter in itself not being very easily saponifiable. However, percentages of from four to ten per cent. are possible to be incorporated without affecting the emulsion to disadvantage, while at the same time a percentage as low as this does still give the finished cream the beneficial properties which are due to the incorporation of cocoabutter, that is, its healing and soothing qualities as well as its protective merits.

It may be said that a small amount of lanoline in composition with cocoabutter as ingredients of face creams renders the product far more penetrating besides combining the merits of both fats. This combination is far superior to any other known and forms a cream which may well be termed the ideal of cosmetics of the non-medicated type. It is to be regretted that these facts are not more appreciated amongst the progressive manufacturers of cosmetics. It doubtless would give a product which would leave a wide field to the ingenuity of the advertising man in his search for "talking points" surely sufficient not to necessitate the use of statements which are very near the border line between truth and fiction which so often has to be approached when the selling ability is by far superior to the technical knowledge.

Cocoabutter is produced from the seeds of the cocoa tree (*Theobroma Cacao*). The seeds are pulverized and

the cocoabutter extracted under steam at temperature of from 70 to 80° C. as a by-product in the manufacture of chocolate. It has a yellowish-white color which becomes yellow to light brown on age. It has an agreeable odor and taste, resembling that of chocolate. It has a fairly hard consistency, but melts readily if held in the hand. It is due to this fact that, although a hard and solid mass, it is easily applicable to the skin.

Cocoabutter consists principally of stearic acid, palmitic acid and lauric acid, although the presence of the latter has been denied by some authorities. Besides, it contains the glycerides of arachic acid, linolic acid, acetic acid, etc. According to Klimont, cocoabutter consists principally of stearic-palmitine oleic acid-glyceride.

Cocoabutter is soluble in 5 parts of boiling absolute alcohol, but only very slightly soluble in 90 per cent. alcohol.

Various samples of cocoabutter of different origin have shown an acid value of from 1.00 to 2.30.

0.06 to 0.25 of 1/10 normal potashlye are required to neutralize 1 gram of fresh cocoabutter. The acid value is considerably increased, frequently up to twice its previous value through the usual process of dehydration or the filtration through the steam funnel and in general through overheating. Based upon this fact is the warning given further above to avoid unnecessary heating or overheating of cocoabutter in the production of creams with this substance as an ingredient.

After cocoabutter is melted and recondensed it shows a lower specific gravity, which will change to its normal only after from 1 to 4 weeks.

Adulterations of cocoabutter are frequently made with tallow, wax, stearic acid and paraffin. A further adulterant is coconut oil. Although not frequently used, *dika oil* would make an ideal adulterant for cocoabutter, as it would be very difficult to detect same, this oil having a melting point very near that of cocoabutter, besides reacting very similar to it. However, this oil is difficult to procure, besides being nearly as expensive as cocoabutter itself.

For the determination of these adulterations the quantitative tests are the most reliable. To detect the presence of paraffin or wax the unsaponifiable part of the substance may be determined. They reduce the saponification and iodine value. Coconut oil increases the saponification value while it reduces the iodine value. Stearic acid reduces the iodine value and increases the acid value. Other fats, such as tallow, etc., cannot be detected by means of these reactions, therefore comparative tests as to the behavior of the pure and adulterated cocoabutter toward different solvents are made.

Aniline as Medium:

One gram of the cocoabutter to be tested is heated with 4 to 8 grams aniline until solution is effected. This solution is allowed to stand for about an hour at a temperature of about 15° C., or about one-half to one hour longer at a higher temperature, say, 18 to 20° C. Pure cocoabutter will float on the aniline as a liquid, while if stearic acid, tallow or paraffin was present, small particles are deposited. If wax or paraffin was present the fat layer will congeal. If a very large quantity of stearic acid

served as an adulteration no separation will take place at all, but the whole will congeal to a crystalline mass. In case of pure cocoa butter the oil will congeal only after hours.

Ether as Medium:

Three grams of cocoa butter are dissolved in about twice its weight of ether through shaking in a test tube at a temperature of about 18° C. In the presence of wax a milky liquid is formed which does not become clear on heating. If the solution is clear the test tube is placed in water of 0° C., and the time observed which it will take to make the liquid cloudy or to precipitate white flocks and also how long it will take to clear the solution again after it is removed from the cold water. The sample of cocoa butter may be regarded as pure if the solution becomes cloudy after about 15 minutes at 0° C. and clears again at about 20° C. In case of 5 per cent. tallow being present in the cocoa butter it took only 8 minutes to cloud and a temperature of 22° C. to clear, while with 10 per cent. tallow it took 7 minutes and cleared at 25° C.

According to the German Pharmacopoeia, pure cocoa butter must form a clear solution with twice its weight of ether and this solution remain clear for 24 hours. This seems a somewhat too strict requirement, as experiments have proven that positively pure cocoa butter becomes slightly cloudy after about 12 hours.

The previously mentioned dika oil cannot be detected by means of this test, as it responds to it as well as pure cocoa butter does.

According to a method devised by Filsinger the cocoa butter is dissolved in three times its weight of a mixture of 4 parts ether and 1 part alcohol. Pure cocoa butter should give a solution which remains clear even at a temperature of 0° C. However, this test seems of doubtful value.

COCOA BUTTER.

Specific Weight at 15° C.	Melting Point.	Congea-ling Point.	Saponifi-cation Value.	Iodine Value.	Refracto Meter Reading at 40° C.	Critical Dissolv-ing Tem-perature.
Fresh oil: 0.95-0.952	Expressed oil 30-33.5° C.	20-25° C.	192-202	32-34	46-47	71-74
Old oil: 0.945-0.946	34-35° C.					
at 50° C. 0.892	Extracted oil 32-34° C.					
at 100° C. 0.857-0.858						
FATTY ACIDS.						
Melting Point.	Congea-ling Point.	Saponifi-cation Value.	Iodine Value.			
48-52° C.	46-51° C.	198	33-39			

EAU DE PROVENCE

Under the above title one of the French perfumery houses that has participated in the recent Lyons fair has exploited a new eau de Cologne, composed chiefly of extracts of the flowers of the Alps and of Provence and the fineness and fragrance of which has already won favorable appreciation among the connoisseurs. At any other time, the introduction of this designation, "Eau de Provence," into the commercial vocabulary of perfumery would possible have passed unnoticed on the morrow of the barbarous and methodical destruction of industrial plants, carried out by the Germans in the invaded departments of France, and at the beginning of an economic struggle heralded by a preparation unknown until today, it appears like a patriotic protest of the French industry

against German barbarism, as the deliberate manifestation of a desire, very natural and to the Frenchman entirely justifiable, to free, even from any appearance of German character, a product so pre-eminently French.

As a matter of fact, whence came the principal elements of the toilet water known as eau de Cologne, those to which are due the properties to which it owes its reputation? Where do they come from, if not from French orange groves, French fields of flowers, and French distilleries in Grasse and in Provence? Suppose, for an instant, that the manufacturers of Cologne, disposed only, as of their production, of the materials that Germany could furnish, and say if their factories would turn out anything else than the scientific but repulsive chemicals, the more or less deceptive but pernicious imitations of the fragrant combinations obtained with the help of French essential oils.

Aside from the glass, the alcohol, the labels and the synthetic essential oils, the famous German toilet water has nothing German. Why then retain a German title?

The anomaly is the more flagrant in that the eau de Cologne is not produced only in the great city on the banks of the Rhine, but to some extent everywhere, in France, in England, in America. Would it not be an easy matter to quote this or that house of Grasse for instance, of Paris, or of Lyons, whose eau de Cologne suffers not the least in comparison as to quality with the most famous product of Farina?

The initiative taken by the manufacturer in question is worthy of praise. Respect to the Provence perfume, respect to economic truth, it constitutes at the same time, as regards German commerce and industry, an economic restitution which is a profit of the war and from which expect the happiest results.

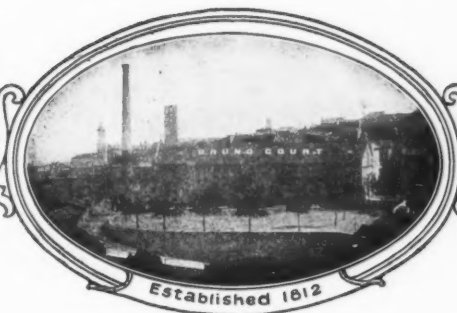
GERMAN PATENT FOR MOUTH WASH.

Preparation of a non-alcoholic mouth wash containing a mixture of thymol, menthol and coumarin. Dr. George Eichelbaum, Berlin.—The doses of thymol are difficult to determine, on account of its acrid taste. In alcoholic solutions, however, it is easily dosed and it may also be combined with aromatic principles, like menthol and coumarin. Mixed with menthol and coumarin thymol cannot be pulverized; it turns into an oil and on this the new process is based. As the mentioned oil is not soluble in water and cannot be dosed in such small quantities it must be beaten up finely with substances soluble in water. In this manner any desired dilution may be obtained. Equal weight-parts of thymol, menthol and coumarin, for example 20 grains of each, are mixed in a mortar. A thick oil quickly forms and is thoroughly mixed by stirring with 1,500 grams of bicarbonate of sodium. The substance thus obtained is used in quantities of 0.3-0.4 grams, according to taste, for the preparation of mouth washes. Salol and other aromatics may be added. (German Patent 305722, March 29, 1917.) *Chem. Zeit.* 42/104, Aug. 31, 1918.

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(From Dr. Frederick Falk, 607 State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.)

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many used by mothers and nurses in the treatment of ordinary simple cases, particularly among children," Dr. Rose said.

The problems of the canning trade were discussed in a general way by H. E. Phelps, vice-president of the American Can Company, who told of the plans of the National Canners' Association in connection with the inspection of canned goods and the placing of the seal of approval by the association on all such products. Mr. Phelps referred to this subject by way of suggestion, and declared that the plans of the association might prove of interest to the food officials who were charged with the enforcement of the law.

Commissioner James Foust, of Pennsylvania, spoke on "Publicity in Food and Drug Control," summarizing his suggestions in a group of "Don'ts."

Resolutions were passed recommending the investigation of all methods whereby the cost of distribution of food products may be lessened to the consumer; congratulating manufacturers of food products on the largely reduced percentage of the cases of adulteration and misbranding of food products; opposing the renovation of raw material used in food manufacture when this is done for the purpose of covering up defects in finished products; urging the utterance of constructive sanitary control laws; urging full co-operation with all agencies seeking to eliminate sea food loss by the purification of streams and tidal waters; favoring the adoption of a uniform cold storage law for the entire country, and urging the appointment of a legislative committee of three to co-operate with the legislative committee of national and State organizations of trades with a view to the adoption of uniform food and drug laws in all the States.

The following officers were elected unanimously for the ensuing year: Guy G. Frary, Food Commissioner of South Dakota, president; James Sorenson, of Minnesota, first vice-president; R. E. Rose, of Florida, second vice-president; Fred L. Woodworth, of Michigan, third vice-president; George L. Weigle, of Wisconsin, treasurer, and John B. Newman, of Illinois, secretary.

The members of the executive committee are: A. M. G. Soule, of Maine; George B. Flanders, of New York, and E. F. Ladd, of North Dakota. On the Committee of Co-operation are: J. S. Abbott, chairman; R. E. Rose and Fred L. Woodworth.

At the banquet the speakers were Dr. Carl S. Alsberg, Food Administrator Arthur Williams, A. C. Monagle and Benjamin L. Purcell, State Food Commissioner of Virginia, and retiring president of the association. Erickson F. Bushnell was toastmaster.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, soaps, etc.

FEDERAL.

Notices of Judgment Given Under Pure Food and Drugs Act by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Among the Notices of Judgment given under the Federal Food and Drugs Act, Nos. 6,351 to 6,450, inclusive, sent out recently by the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C., the following are of interest to our readers:

- 6,378.—Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$125. Five cans marked $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon net, found to range in shortage from 13 to 15.8 per cent. The cans if filled to full capacity would barely hold $\frac{1}{4}$ gallon.
- 6,379.—Adulteration of birch oil. U. S. * * * v. 3 Cans * * * of Birch Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Property ordered released on bond of \$250 and payment of costs. The article was mixed with synthetic methyl salicylate and extraneous oil.
- 6,432.—Adulteration and misbranding of oil of sassafras.

U. S. * * * v. 50 pounds of alleged Oil of Sassafras. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. Synthetic oil had been substituted in part for oil of sassafras.

Prosecuting Egg Substitute Frauds.

Prosecutions are now pending in the Federal courts against manufacturers of a number of the so-called egg substitutes on the charge that the preparations are misbranded under the terms of the Food and Drugs act. Inspectors have been instructed to watch interstate shipments of such preparations and take appropriate action in cases where misbranding is found. The Federal Food and Drugs act does not apply, however, to preparations made and sold wholly within a state.

STATE.

Connecticut.

The twenty-second report of the Connecticut Dairy and Food Department has just been issued by Commissioner Thomas Holt. Numerous samples of food and dairy products were taken and examined. Of 93 samples of olive oil 27 were adulterated. Spices and flavoring extracts had clean bills. Barbers' supplies fared badly. Bay rum, eau de quinine, toilet waters, hair tonics and scalp masages were tested. Of 32 samples 16 were adulterated.

Montana.

R. C. Sherwood, formerly assistant chemist in the Agricultural Experiment Station, South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. D., has accepted a position as analyst in the food and drug department, Montana State Board of Health, Bozeman, Mont.

New York.

Captain Lucius P. Brown, director of the New York City Department of Health's Bureau of Food and Drugs, who patriotically entered the Federal service for the duration of the war, at considerable financial sacrifice, has been discharged from the army and is back at his desk. He served as Nutrition Officer at Camp Bowie, Texas, then at Post Field Aviation Camp, and, finally, as Assistant Nutrition Officer at the Port of Embarkation in Hoboken.

North Dakota.

Commissioner Ladd's bulletins 10 and 11 for this year are at hand. A complete report is made of inspections of all food producing and handling establishments in North Dakota. Examinations were made in the case of precipitations in bottled soda water. The conclusion was reached that most of the bottled soda water sold in the state was unfit for drinking purposes and that either sterilization should be required or preservatives added to prevent bacterial growth.

Pennsylvania.

Nos. 3 and 4 of the Pennsylvania Dairy and Food Bureau's Bulletin are issued together. Six samples of vanilla extract, among the many food tests made, were found unadulterated. Commissioner James Foust, in an article headed "Coming Down Out of the Clouds," urges a return to common sense pre-war enforcement of the food laws. He says in part:

"To be perfectly plain about it, no food control official has any right to read his visions into the letter of the law. It is his duty to enforce all acts of the legislature dealing with food or non-alcoholic drinks, or relating to the same. In the discharge of his executive duties it is not required that he go further. He is an executive, not a lawmaker. His sphere of duty does not extend into the region of visionary expedients. He violates law if he permits a dollar of the public money to be expended in the execution of projects which are beyond the law. In short, if he undertakes to carry his visions into the realm of action he has gone out of his sphere and entered a region in which he soon becomes lost and the chances are that he will neglect his actual and legitimate duties and squander the money of the State, whose agent he is, for things outside the law."



Mr. F. J. M. Miles, who recently resigned his position as perfumer for Melba Mfg. Co., Chicago, sails Sept. 24 on the *Lorraine* to study raw material conditions abroad.

Mr. Joseph Mathias, president of James B. Horner, Inc., New York, has returned from a two weeks' successful fishing trip at the Thousand Islands.

Perfume and soap manufacturers all over the world are interested in the revival of the French perfume and essential oil industry, following the signing of the armistice. This line of endeavor, like most others, suffered a great deal through war conditions, for besides being deprived of much of its skilled and other labor, transportation was

inadequate and often the supplies of raw materials failed. One of the old firms in the beautiful Grasse region, which suffered, was Bernard-Escoffier Fils, known throughout the world, and almost as well known in America as in France. When the war began, one of the owners was a German, and the French mobilization left only a few men in the various departments. But the firm survived.



J. AUGE.

As a sequel to the war the firm of Bernard-Escoffier Fils has been reorganized, the rights having been purchased by Messrs. Jaillard and Ducrot, who will continue to use the well-known B-E trademark, at the same time endeavoring to give new impetus to the trade by introducing the latest methods of manufacture with a view to increasing production and improving quality. The new owners, who are patriots and fought in the trenches for civilization's safety, have appointed one of their companions in arms, Mr. J. Auge, the well-known chemist, as technical director. Mr. Auge has worked for 22 years in aromatic spheres and has had an extensive experience in both the natural and synthetic branches of the industry.

The centenary of Bernard-Escoffier Fils occurs next year and will be celebrated at the Lyon fair, where the proprietors will be pleased to entertain all of their customers and other friends who may call upon them.

The De Lorme-Holman Co., of Chicago, has been appointed recently to represent Bernard-Escoffier Fils in America and will do so with characteristic energy.

Mr. J. De Lorme, of the De Lorme Holman Co., who spent a week in New York recently, reported he had found business generally to be good.

Mr. W. T. R. Mersereau, of Schieffelin & Co., New York, is enjoying his annual vacation at Pine Bluff Inn, Point Pleasant, N. J.

Mr. Jos. E. Valentine, who is well known among our readers who buy powder puffs, has organized the Valmont Mfg. Co., 230 Seventh avenue, New York, of which he is president. The new company will make a powder puff of new design, and patents covering the essential features have been applied for. Mr. Valentine has been engaged in the sale of powder puffs for three years, and for five years previous manufactured and sold toilet preparations.



J. E. VALENTINE.

National Oil Products Co. of 10-20 Essex street, Harrison, N. J., with Charles P. Gulick as agent, has filed a certificate with the Secretary of State showing that the Board of Directors has decided to increase the capital stock of the company to \$45,000. Arthur Phillips is the president and Rudolph Boehringer secretary of the company.

Lorscheider-Schang Co., Rochester, N. Y., the well known makers of perfume boxes, have taken the balance of the building in which their plant is located and also part of an adjoining building. They have thus added about 25 per cent. to their flood space.

Mr. P. W. Raby, the traveling partner in the Evergreen Chemical Co., New York, is just back from a month's trip through the Mid-West. Mr. Raby reports this trip as having been one of the best of his entire career.

Mr. Thomas S. Imeson, proprietor of the Ponce de Leon Perfume Co., Jacksonville, Fla., was a recent visitor to our office. Mr. and Mrs. Imeson spent their vacation in Ashbury Park, N. J., and expected to motor back home. Mr. Imeson reports business very good, and has built up a considerable trade with tourists on account of the fact that he makes his pomades from Florida orange blossoms.

Mr. W. G. Ungerer, president of Ungerer & Co., New York, is back at his desk from a beneficial vacation. For three weeks he enjoyed the ocean and sound breezes at Shelter Island and then repaired to the White Mountains of New Hampshire for a month at Maplewood. While there he had the pleasure of ripening his acquaintance with Mr. Raymond Crusellas and family, of Havana, Cuba, and with Mr. Luis Santeiro and family.

Mr. Crusellas is head of Compania Nacional de Perfumeria, S. A., Havana, and Mr. Santeiro, his son-in-law, is director of the company. The two families had cottages at Maplewood, where they passed the heated term.

Mr. Bernard H. Smith has left the Baker Extract Co. of Springfield, Mass., where he has been for a number of years chemist and superintendent, and has accepted a similar place with Garrett & Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lazell, perfumer, Newburg, N. Y., has increased its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$400,000.

Romola Parfumerie, research laboratory for French perfumes and cosmetics, has been started at 5757 Drexel avenue, Chicago, by two partners, Messrs. K. Chowdhury and S. K. Roy. Mr. Chowdhury, the perfumer for the concern, has been connected with one of the largest manufacturing houses in the country for a few years, and has had experience in the industry in Europe. For the present the firm will make only face powders, perfumes and toilet waters, but it is proposed to go into other lines of toilet goods later on. The firm is being incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois.

Mr. Paul Garrett, president of the company which makes the Virginia Dare wines, has installed an elaborate plant for the manufacture of flavoring extracts on the fifth floor of Loft 10, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. B. H. Smith, who worked with Dr. Wiley, and is recognized as a food expert, and who read a paper at the recent Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' convention, has charge of the extract laboratory. The extracts will be a by-product of the wine industry, the alcohol from the wine furnishing a base for the extracts. The new products are not yet on the market.

Albert Kussner, manufacturer, at 165 West 121st street, New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$878 and assets of 50 cents, consisting of twelve empty containers used in the manufacturing of cold cream.

A despatch from Eureka, Cal., dated September 6, says that discovery of a nine-pound mass of ambergris on the beach near the mouth of the Mad River, near Eureka, was reported by Hank Peterson, a trapper and hunter of that place.

"Efficiency in merchandising has been defined as buying from a Hebrew and selling to a Scotchman—at a profit," remarked Frank Stockdale, merchandising counselor, Chicago, to Stanley A. Dennis, business research expert to *Electrical Merchandising*, just before they went into the recent National Electrical Contractors' convention in Milwaukee, where Stockdale talked on business efficiency and Dennis discussed the fine points of the new standard accounting system, which he had a big part in perfecting.

Mr. and Mrs. Alberto Crusellas of Havana, Cuba, sailed for home September 6, after a visit of three weeks. Mr. Crusellas is a well known manufacturer of perfumery and toilet preparations.

Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Dreyer spent their vacation recently at Block Island. Mr. Dreyer is connected with Rockhill & Vietor's essential oil department in an executive capacity, and reports that his department is taking very rapid strides.

Mr. C. W. Dennis, a well known figure in the paper box field, is now connected with the Improved Mailing Case Co., New York, and is in charge of a new department. He will supervise the manufacture of machine-made round-face powder boxes with domed tops and curled edges.

The International Filler Co., Petersburg, Virginia, manufacturers of vacuum filling systems, and automatic labeling machines, publish their initial advertisement in this issue. At the recent decennial convention of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, one of their filling machines was on exhibition in a room adjoining the convention, and it aroused considerable interest among the delegates, and a number of orders were taken. The two kinds of apparatus were invented and designed by Mr. F. L. Shelor, an officer of the company, who besides being a mechanical expert, has had a very wide experience in the bottle business. Patents on these machines are pending, and the company is already planning enlargement of its works to take care of its growing business.

A \$20,000,000 combination of safety razor concerns is announced to be known as the American Safety Razor Corporation, and it will take over the Gem, Ever Ready and Star companies. It is said that these concerns control about 90 per cent of the safety razor business of the world. The capitalization will be divided into 800,000 shares, with a par value of \$25. George L. Storm has been elected chairman of the new corporation, and Joseph Kaufman president. The directorate, in addition to Messrs. Storm and Kaufman, are Benjamin Block, of Block-Maloney, and Leon Schinasi, the tobacconist. Block, Maloney & Co., New York and Chicago brokers, have underwritten 400,000 shares of the stock. The earnings of the three companies for 1919, it is estimated, are in excess of 6 per cent on the \$20,000,000 capitalization.

Forbes Bros. Tea & Spice Co., St. Louis, Mo., member of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, has leased the five-story and basement building at 321 North Main street, which gives it about 20,000 square feet of floor space, in addition to its main building at 112-14-16 Locust street. The newly acquired building stands at right angles to the Locust street plant, thus making it very convenient for all purposes.

Master Kenneth Malcolm Lancaster, weight eight pounds seven ounces, made his debut in Chicago August 22, much to the delight of Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Lancaster. The proud father is perfumer for Marshall Field & Co.

When Colgate & Co. won its decision from the Supreme Court of the United States and established the legality of what has since come to be known as the "Colgate Plan" for meeting price cutting, it was thought by many interested manufacturers that the matter had been settled and that the means were at hand for preventing the cut rate dealer from pursuing his course without resort to special legislation to meet the trade evil.

Even this decision left a loop-hole, since the "Colgate Plan" merely provided that the manufacturer should refuse to sell to dealers who did not maintain the manufacturers' list price. It did not meet the possibility that a dealer who, though in his own retail trade maintaining the manufacturers' price, might sell to another who would resort to price cutting.

In its sales policy the Beechnut Packing Co. has made this extension of the "Colgate Plan" and is now haled into court because of it. What is perhaps more important to all manufacturers is that the entire principle of the "Colgate Plan" is challenged, despite the fact that it has been sustained by the Supreme Court. The present action lies against the Beechnut Packing Co. for violation of a law other than that on which Colgate & Co. won their decision. It is now the Federal Trade Commission that declares that the Federal Trade Commission Act, rather than the Sherman Law, is violated and it has issued an order requiring the Beechnut Packing Co. to desist from its practice of refusing to sell to the price cutters.

From this order the Beechnut company has appealed and the case will be argued before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in New York in October. Charles Evans Hughes appearing for the packing company, as he did previously for Colgate & Co.

Mr. Frederick L. Butz, New York representative of a paper box manufacturing concern, has been enjoying a pleasant vacation in Canada.

Mr. Victor Vivaudou, president of V. Vivaudou, Inc., New York, the reorganization of which was announced in our last issue, has sent the following greeting to his old friends in the trade:

"TO OUR CUSTOMERS: It is a real pleasure to announce that actual control of this company is now vested in the undersigned just as absolutely as the actual management always has been. The statement has occasionally been erroneously made—and innocently believed—that certain interests aside from the writer were active in the management. This has never been true. You now have our assurance that Mr. Vivaudou's control of both management and ownership is complete.

"Thanking you for your more than generous co-operation and with a promise of greater things than you could ever have dreamed of in the toilet goods industry, we are very truly yours,

"V. VIVAUDOU, INC.,

"VICTOR VIVAUDOU, President."

"September 4, 1919."

Chemical Works Brugg, of Brugg, Switzerland, who are very well known throughout Europe as manufacturers of artificial flower oils, synthetic aromatic chemicals, pharmaceutical specialties, etc., have appointed an American agent, Mr. Jacob Harris, 50 Broad Street, New York. Mr. Harris is well established as an importer and exporter and will soon have a stock of specialties for perfumers

and soapmakers. The new Brugg price list is about ready for distribution, and copies will be sent to all interested in these recognized lines of products.

Mr. A. E. Illes, who was connected with this industry for several years in the manufacture of perfumes, toilet preparations and pharmaceutical products, is now engaged in the oil well drilling business in Texas.

Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, and constituent companies' total business for the year ended June 30, 1919, was \$193,392,044, against \$176,920,519 in the previous year, \$128,549,649 in the year before and \$88,113,507 in the year ending June 30, 1916. Net for 1919 was \$7,325,532, after all reserves and charges for depreciation, losses, taxes, advertising and special introductory work. After allowance for preferred dividends these profits were equal to about \$37 a share on nearly \$19,000,000 common outstanding.

Guaranty Trust Co. and the Nation City Co., of New York, have underwritten \$9,866,000 6 per cent preferred stock of the Procter & Gamble Co. Common stockholders of record August 30 have the privilege of subscribing to the new preferred stock. Dominick & Dominick, Field, Richards & Co. of Cincinnati, and Hayden, Miller & Co., Borton & Borton, and Bonbright-Herrick Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, are associated with the underwriters.

Colonel W. C. Procter, president of the company, denies the report that the company will bid on the government plant at Nitro, W. Va.

The Procter & Gamble Co. also has adopted an innovation in permitting employees of the company to elect three of their number to the board of directors of the company. The plan as announced by President Procter provided that conferences of employees at the plants of the company at Ivorydale, Port Ivory, N. Y., and Kansas City, Mo., were to nominate five employees for directors on September 19. These five candidates are to be voted for at each of the three plants on September 26. Those employees receiving the highest vote at each plant will be recommended to the stockholders for election to the directorate at the annual meeting on October 15.

Eavenson Sons, Inc., soap manufacturers, have moved their general offices from Camden, N. J., to 3000 Market street, Philadelphia. The plant stays in Camden.

Sunshine Coal Co., Shreveport, La., recently organized with a capital stock of \$500,000, has begun the erection of a factory for the production of washing powders, bath powders and soaps. The building is to be of concrete, three stories high and will employ 125 persons at the start, the number to be more than doubled later. The officers of the company include J. C. Collins of Kansas City, Mo., president; S. W. Cooper, vice-president, and N. T. Woodward, secretary-treasurer, the latter two being residents of Minden, La.

Lederle Laboratories of New York City has changed its corporate name to Pease Laboratories, Inc.

Knickerbocker Mills, distributors of spices, 196 Chambers street, New York City, suffered fire damage estimated at \$20,000 on August 29.

Mr. Charles R. Delaney, for 16 years connected with the several J. S. Young interests, serving as both chemist and agent for the companies, has resigned the secretaryship of the interlocked companies, and will take an extensive trip to the natural dyestuff and tannin territory in the Far East and South Sea regions, leaving about Oct. 1.

The halftone engraving printed herewith is a reproduction of a large photograph quite recently received by the well-known house of Rockhill & Viotor, of 22 Cliff



WORKS OF CHEMISCHE FABRIEK NAARDEN, BUSSUM, HOLLAND.

street, New York, importers of essential oils, perfumers' raw materials, etc., representing the recently enlarged factory of the N. V. Chemische Fabriek Naarden, Bussum, Holland. This firm is now in excellent shape to furnish its American agents, Rockhill & Viotor, with its synthetic specialties, and essential oil derivatives, such as citronellol, geraniol, etc., as well as aromatic chemicals. Rockhill & Viotor are gradually accumulating sufficient stock of the Naarden brands to satisfy their numerous customers.

Mr. Z. Getchcoff, of the Bulgarian Government Food Administration in charge of sales of Otto of Rose, announces that Compagnie Morana, New York, and Rockhill & Viotor, New York, have been appointed exclusive agents for all brands available and on hand, for an indefinite period.

News from Bulgaria is scarce, but the Food Administration has been advised by the government that the control of exports of Otto of Rose will continue for an indefinite period.

"There is an ample stock on hand," said Mr. Getchcoff, "but further shipments are not expected."

Williams Commission Co., of Chicago, dealers and brokers in vegetable oils, tallow greases, etc., announces the election of B. H. Trussell as secretary and treasurer. He will succeed Blackstone Smith as manager of the Chicago office.

Sherer-Gillett Co., of Chicago, member of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, has acquired the factory building in Suffolk street, Guelph, Ont., formerly occupied by Libby, McNeil & Libby. The company has a factory in Guelph at present, but will move into the Suffolk street plant, where the facilities will permit a large increase in output.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., has announced the production of two new dyes known as Niagara Blue G Conc. and Sulphur Brown 3 R.

American Specialty Manufacturers' Association has changed its convention city from Boston to the Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City. The convention will be held Nov. 20 and 21. The following firms have been admitted to membership recently in the association: National membership, Cooch Food Products Co., Lincoln, Neb.; district membership, Federal Soap Co., Columbus, O.

Common, ordinary burglars, who smash a safe and steal the valuable parts of its contents, are saints with passports guaranteed for heaven, compared with the slimy, sneaking miscreant who invaded the offices of Mr. Charles A. Rindell, 123 West Madison street, Chicago, soon after Mr. Rindell returned recently from New York City, which he visited on a business trip to get his new box models. Even a cyclone would have been a trifle more considerate of its victim, for it would not have waited to carefully empty two full bottles of ink on the debris which it left behind, as did the lunatic or pervert who scattered devastation in Mr. Rindell's offices. All of his sample boxes, several hundred in number, were torn to pieces and distributed through the three offices. On top of this ground work of devilishness were thrown thousands of samples of lithographed labels, office stationery, file cards, letter files, and ink wells. To finish off the deed thousands of sample gold seals were dumped on the wreckage. The two quarts of reserve ink supply were sprinkled on the rugs, show cases and new mahogany furniture. The halftone



C. A. RINDELL'S OFFICE AFTER THE "CYCLONE"

herewith gives a faint idea of what happened in one room. Down in the lower right hand corner is a copy of THE AMERICAN PERFUMER, which suffered less than other objects.

Who could have done it? The police suggested a competitor, but Mr. Rindell considers that theory ridiculous. And we agree with Mr. Rindell, for his business success is not due so much to his samples as to himself, and he will weather the inconvenience with his usual determination.

Mr. Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., secretary of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Co. of St. Louis, and Mrs. Mallinckrodt are at Old Forge in the Adirondacks, N. Y., where they will remain until the middle of October.

August was almost a record month in growth for the New York Merchants' Association, 86 new members having been acquired, making the total 5,948. Among the new members are the following:

Ager, William D., agent, Harrods Limited of London and 225 Fifth avenue—Merchants and bankers.

Cook & Swan Co., Inc., Alpin I. Dunn, treasurer, 148 Front street—Importers, exporters and wholesalers in oils and greases.

Fountain Products Corporation, William Cruger Cushman, president, 105 West Fortieth street—Fountain products, etc.

Mr. Charles S. Herron has joined the selling staff of Rockhill & Victor, New York, in their essential oil department.

International Liquid Soap Co.'s plant at Stroudsburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire recently. The flames originated in a nearby lumber yard, which also was burned.

Burglars at 214 West 14th street recently blew open and cracked two safes belonging to Daggett & Ramsdell, toilet goods manufacturers, who occupy the first five floors of the building. They then jimmied their way into the offices of a box company on the sixth floor, where they blew another safe, from which they took \$2,500 in bonds.

United States Industrial Alcohol Co. will increase its capital from \$12,000,000 to \$24,000,000, if the proposal of the board of directors of the company is ratified by the stockholders October 7.

Thompson & Chute Soap Co., 201 Lucas street, Toledo, Ohio, has been made defendant by Stresen, Reuter & Hancock, Inc., in two suits on promissory notes for \$9,000 and \$10,000, respectively.

Froidevaux Co., New York, has moved its offices and laboratories to larger quarters at 240 West 14th street.

Mr. J. M. Mindel, of the Mayer-Mindel Drug Co. and Warren Pharmacal Co., Boston, was a recent visitor to the metropolis and called at our sanctum.

Mr. R. G. Callmeyer, formerly with the Antoine Chiris Co., New York, has associated himself with the Delphi Products, Inc., as sales manager. Mr. Callmeyer has had an extensive experience in perfume raw materials.

Mr. A. S. Boyer of the Boyer Chemical Laboratory Co., 940 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill., has just returned from a two and a half months' trip abroad, stopping in New York on his way home. During the war this company did an export business, and Mr. Boyer was anxious to learn labor conditions in Europe, knowing the cost was considerably lower, so he visited England, Scotland and France. The main purpose of the trip was an inspection of

chemical factories on the other side, with particular reference to the costs of production and a comparison with American costs for the same products. Mr. Boyer reports that he feels that the United States has little to fear in the competition for foreign trade. In spite of the fact that the money cost of labor is considerably cheaper abroad than here, he states that the actual costs are less on account of the better value received from the American workman than from the foreigner. This is aided by the fact that better working conditions and more improved labor-saving devices are in use in this country. Working conditions are better and the workman is better protected here than abroad, and this tends to make for higher per capita production, and what is more important more rapid production. Methods of packing merchandise for foreign shipments must be improved, for there are many complaints arising from the fact that American goods often arrive in poor condition due to the poor packing in American factories. Mr. Boyer says that on the whole the American producers are in better shape to compete than are the British and French, and should get a large share of the Oriental and Latin-American business.

National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc., temporary voting trust certificates, 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and the temporary voting trust certificates for common stock have been admitted to the list of New York Stock Exchange.

Advices received in this city from Wheeling, W. Va., state that the Wilcox Machine Co. has completed plans for the erection of a large plant at Shadyside, O., for the manufacture of glass bottles and other glass containers in the near future. The company recently was chartered under the laws of West Virginia with an authorized capitalization of \$300,000. The incorporators of the company included W. Stifel, Herschel Ogden and W. G. McClain, the first named two being of Wheeling, and the last named of Bellaire, O.

Mr. Frank Healy, formerly of the Wilford Hall Laboratories, Port Chester, has become associated with J. L. Hopkins & Co., the New York importing drug merchants, and will have charge of the laboratory and specialty departments.

A large bronze tablet, inscribed with the names of the employees of Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, who were in the service of the country during the world war, was unveiled a few days ago with appropriate exercises. The roll of honor tablet was erected by the Soldiers Club of the company as a fitting memorial for their fellow-workers who served in the war. It contains sixty-five names, three of which have a star before them. Henry B. French, president of the company, made the opening address and heartily welcomed the men back from the service.

Mr. Wilbur F. Brown, formerly of Ball Brothers Glass Co., at Muncie, Ind., has accepted a position in the laboratory of the Libby Owens Glass Co., Kanawha Falls, W. Va.

The vegetable oil department of Balfour, Williamson & Co., New York, has moved to 29-31 Liberty street.

At Atlantic City recently committees of the National Association of Glass Bottle Manufacturers and the Association of Glass Bottle Blowers of the United States and Canada reached terms for a new yearly wage schedule to go into effect September 1. Request from the blown and machine departments asking for a 10 per cent. increase was refused. A basic 8-hour day was agreed upon; also a 45-hour week during the five months of the year in which the temperature is a factor on the physical condition of the workmen. No apprentices are to be taken, there being in the industry now a surplus of workmen.

China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd., of 80 Maiden Lane, New York announces the change of its corporate name to China, Japan & South American Trading Co. There is no change in the ownership, personnel or policy.

Mr. Wilfred J. Woodruff, secretary of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters in Detroit, Mich., recently visited New York during a trip which included several other eastern cities.

Mr. G. A. Evans has been appointed department sales manager of the Special Centrifugal Department, of the De Laval Separator Company, 165 Broadway, New York. He succeeds Mr. Wm. C. Terhune, who recently has become connected with Abbotts-Alderney Dairies, Philadelphia. Mr. Evans has been associated with the De Laval company for seven years. The company is perfecting an emulsifier especially designed for the manufacturing of non-alcoholic flavoring extracts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, PRICE LISTS, ETC.

UNGERER'S BULLETIN, "a scientific symposium of aromatics," published by Ungerer & Co., 124 West 19th street, New York, is at hand for September. A casual glance at its contents shows, as the foreword well says, that it discloses diligence and determination on the part of Ungerer & Co. to set out in their wholesale price list articles of timely interest in the trade, making it, for this issue, quite unlike the usual price list or house organ. There are articles by Victor Vivaudou on the "Care and Presentation of Perfumes and Toilet Preparations"; by E. L. Plummer on "Womanhood"; "A Soap Soliloquy," by Oscar M. Burke; "The Part of the Bottle," by L. J. Zollinger; "Dollars and Scents," by L. E. K. White; "Pomade Perplexity," by W. G. Ungerer; "Lure of the Spectrum," by F. L. Plummer; "Odors and Personality," by Dr. Frederic S. Mason; "Lest We Forget," by Henry L. Dusenberry; together with an exploitation of the "Idea Behind an Ungerer Man," followed by the Ungerer wholesale price list.

GREEN BOOK.—This handy little manual of trade is issued by the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter* of New York. This issue consists of 412 pages and covers and gives lists of manufacturers and distributors in various lines, being arranged alphabetically and indexed by commodities.

RICHARD HUDNUT, 113-127 West 18th street, New York. —The Book of Values of the Richard Hudnut perfumes and toilet specialties, which comes to us from the Laboratory of Flowers, is a delightful specimen of printing, aside from its value as a price-list of the Hudnut specialties. With it is a smaller selling list of the 1919 Holiday Creations which are put forth by this house.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LTD., London, Eng., Ungerer & Co., 124 West 19th street, New York, American representative.—We are in receipt of the August wholesale prices current of essential oils, chemicals, synthetics and sundries, including the Allen specialties for perfumers, together with the customary market report, which discloses a considerable fluctuation of prices since the previous report. Powdered drugs for perfume flavoring purposes also are quoted.

JOHN D. LAWSON & Co., 14 Cliff street, New York, sends us their market report on terpineol, benzaldehyde, bromistrol, phenyl ethyl alcohol, geranium oil and bois de rose "femelle."

ANTOINE CHIRIS Co., 18 Platt street, New York, sends us its August price-list of the essential oils and synthetic aromatic chemicals which it manufactures. The list includes a wide variety of products from its works in France, America, Algeria, Calabria, Sicily, French Guiana and Tonquin. In it are synthetic floral oils and perfume chemicals, pomades, floressences, terpeneless oils, oleo resins and numerous other products.

LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS A. BIRCKENSTOCK, perfume materials, Paris-Montreuil, France, sends us its catalogue of prices of the products it manufactures.

"GETTING YOUR MESSAGE ACROSS," by John T. Hoyle, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, is a discourse on the printing end of practical trade publicity, as exemplified in the establishment of the MacGregor-Cutler Printing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. It is very interesting.

CLIFTON CHEMICAL Co., 246 Front street, New York, is using the mails to invite employers to send for free samples of its liquid soaps.

KIRK, GEARY & Co., Sacramento, have issued a new wholesale drug price list.

"THE CHEMICAL AGE," London, Eng., a new weekly devoted to industrial and engineering chemistry, is received. It seems to start off auspiciously.

GIUS. SCACCIANOCCE & Co., Palermo, send us their August market report on olive oil, olive oil foots, essential oils and other commodities.

COTY, Paris, B. E. Levy, sole United States agent, 714 Fifth avenue, New York, sends us the firm's new revised price list for September. It lists the Coty perfumes and toilet specialties.

BLANKE-BAER CHEMICAL Co., 1710 Morgan street, St. Louis, producer of flavoring extracts, food colors, etc., sends us one of a series of four fine large scale maps of Europe, showing changes due to the war, which it is distributing to the trade. These maps are fine samples of map-makers' skill and contain much useful information. The company will furnish a copy of these maps to any firm sending the request on its own letter-head.

DOBGE & OLCOTT Co., 87 Fulton street, New York, has issued a new wholesale price-list as of August 21, of which we acknowledge the receipt of a copy.

HISTORY OF WAR ACTIVITIES, being an account of the valuable services rendered to the nation during the recent war by the New York Merchants' Association, is received. It would require a long article to even mention the names of the various members who have helped the association in performing its patriotic duties with the conspicuous success which has marked its efforts all through the hostilities.

by Jerry McQuade, devoted a whole number to the recent A. Ph. A. convention in New York. The little magazine received many compliments from the members.

THE A. PH. A. YEAR BOOK FOR 1917, published by the American Pharmaceutical Association, and containing 635 pages, is at hand. It contains the sixtieth annual report on the Progress of Pharmacy and the constitution, by-laws and roll of members. Scrutiny of the volume discloses the fact that great care and good judgment have been used in the selection of the material for the report, which contains much information of practical value to pharmacists. Copies may be obtained by sending \$4 to Secretary Wm. B. Day, 701 South Wood street, Chicago, Ill.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Liquid Flower Chemical Co., Bronx Borough, New York City, perfumes and toilet waters, \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by M. W. Weinberg, H. Berlin and M. Spiegel, 615 East Sixth street.

East Aurora Vegetable Oil Refineries, Inc., has been incorporated in New York with a capital stock of \$100,000 by M. S. Frye, F. M. Scott, C. R. Cotton, East Aurora.

Lacquer Bike Chemical Co., cleaning compounds, etc., has been incorporated in Delaware with a capital stock of \$200,000 by A. W. Dritton, W. R. Randall, Philip L. Neisser, all of New York.

A. & S. Products Co., makers of toilet articles, has been incorporated in Delaware with a capital stock of \$50,000 by Peter F. Mackin, Wyoming, Pa.; P. R. Schmiltz, Pittston, Pa.; James D. Mone, Scranton, Pa.

Pluro Sales Corporation, cleaning compound, has been incorporated in Delaware with a capital stock of \$150,000 by Joseph J. Shreburk, George A. Watson, Lester M. Iskeep, Washington, D. C.

Chinapas Timber & Chicle Co., has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital of \$1,000,000.

A. B. A. Sanitary Manufacturing Co., manufacture and sell sanitary toilet sets, &c., \$350,000 capital stock has been incorporated in Delaware by James J. Flannery, H. D. Benner, L. S. Dumensil, New York.

Oselva Corp., Manhattan Borough, New York City, chemicals, oils, paint and soap, \$25,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by E. D. Cantwell, H. A. Cohen, C. J. Tobin, Albany.

Driscoll Mfg. Co., Manhattan Borough, New York City, food products, chemicals and toilet preparations, \$25,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by H. V. Stran, T. F. Moore, D. E. Driscoll, 34 Morningside avenue.

Charles Hardy, Inc., of New York, to manufacture and deal in oils, drugs and chemicals; capital, 1,000 shares, having no par value, authorized to do business in New Jersey with headquarters in Montclair.

Moore Haven Syrup Co., Moore Haven, Fla., syrup, \$50,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by C. J. Moore, president, and others.

Meletis Manufacturing Co., Dover, Del., to manufacture toilet articles of all kinds, \$100,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by W. I. N. Lofland, Frank Jackson and Charles H. Jones, local incorporators.

Imperial Perfumery and Barbers' Supplies, Inc., Bronx Borough, New York City, \$20,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by L. Rasumoff, P. E. Budetti, A. Gunzburg, 494 East 176th street.

Boydus Products Co., Inc., Manhattan Borough, New York City, mfg. toilet articles, \$25,000 capital stock, has

been incorporated by J. E. Boyd, 186 Adelphi street, Brooklyn; W. P. Green, 117 West 131st street; T. Morgan, 235 West Sixty-third street, New York city.

Morasal Co., Inc., manufacture pharmaceutical, medical chemical and industrial articles and preparations, \$50,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by J. E. Saal, A. Saal, 1 Liberty street, New York city; E. R. Morawetz, Rockville Centre.

Egypto Laboratories, Inc., Paterson, to manufacture toilet articles and medicinal preparations, \$100,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in New Jersey.

United Kola Bottles Corporation, dealing in flavors, syrups, beverages, etc.; \$5,000,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in Delaware.

Kernelgritt Laboratories, Inc., manufacture soaps and cleaning materials, \$50,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in Delaware by T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, S. E. Dill, local Wilmington incorporators.

U. S. Scientific Laboratories, Jacksonville, Fla., chemicals, \$25,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by J. W. McDowell, president, Gainesville, Fla.; E. I. Garretson, secretary, Jacksonville.

United States Potash Co., Baltimore, Md., organized to mine potash in Utah, \$5,000,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Howard S. Jefferson, Frank T. Whitney and Arthur T. Wolfenden.

H. O. Quick Corp., Manhattan Borough, New York City, oils, paints, soaps, dyes, active capital \$10,000; G. Browning, J. N. Harkins, O. L. Gibson, 149 Broadway.

Pacific Coast Talc Co. has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with capital stock of \$500,000.

National Flake Soap Co., St. Louis, Mo., dye and soaps, \$500,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by William T. Holt, F. F. Fletcher, Florence Reed and Chase Morsey.

Textan Chemical Corp., Manhattan Borough, New York City, manufacture oils, dyes, chemicals, waterproofing and tanning compounds, \$30,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by I. Dubinbaum, 901 East 172d street, Bronx; B. Gordon, West New York, N. J.; C. Lowenthal, Bogota, N. J.

G. Weiss Sons, Inc., of Brooklyn Borough, New York City, greases, perfumes, etc. has been incorporated by L. S. and E. Weiss, W. A. Marden, 165 Broadway.

Save On Soap Co., Buffalo, N. Y., \$100,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by J. R. Dean, J. C. Kramer, R. W. Moore, 52 Vanderbilt avenue.

Vantine Perfumery Co., Bronx Borough, New York City, \$5,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Hirschorn, A. B. Silverstein, M. George, 2164 Crotona avenue, Bronx.

White Metals Specialties Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., collapsible metal tubes, \$100,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by T. W. Constable, R. L. Gray, M. M. Kotzen, 51 Chambers street, New York.

General Excello Mfg. Co., device for containing liquids, soaps, &c., \$500,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in Delaware by M. L. Gatchell, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer, of Wilmington.

Solpra Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., perfumes, drugs and chemicals, \$25,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by S. and S. Praisner, O. Berres, 135 Powell street, Brooklyn.

Parker-Risher Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., soaps and cleaning compounds, \$65,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by L. O. Graves, J. G. Risher, J. M. Stull, Rochester.

IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

CUMMINS, E. T., perfumer, Coalinga, Cal., September, 1912.

DAVIES, JOSEPH PIERCE, of the J. P. Davies Company, soaps, Dayton, Ohio, September, 1910.

EARLEY, THOMAS, soaps, September, 1908.

EAVENSON, WILLIAM J., of J. Eavenson & Sons, Philadelphia, soaps, September, 1908.

FAXON, FRANK A., of the Faxon & Gallagher Drug Company, Kansas City, Mo., September, 1912.

FEENEY, NICHOLAS, retired soap manufacturer, Brooklyn, N. Y., September, 1917.

HANSON, STANTON I., president of the Vanitabs Co., New York, formerly of Hanson-Jenks Co., September, 1916.

GOOD JAMES, mechanical soaps, Philadelphia, September, 1910.

KERESLAGER, MILTON W., soap manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa., September, 1913.

LEWKOWITZ, DR. JULIUS, Ph.D., chemist, of London, England, September, 1913.

MOLLER, CHARLES A., manufacturer of flavoring extracts, Brooklyn, N. Y., September, 1915.

NEVINS, SAMUEL, talc, Philadelphia, Pa., September, 1910.

OLCOTT, GEORGE MANN, president of the Dodge & Olcott Co., New York, September, 1917.

PEET, WILLIAM J., of the Peet Soap Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, September, 1910.

STECHEER, FREDERICK W., Cleveland, O., proprietor of Pompeian massage cream, September, 1917.

STOTZ, JOHN T., oil distiller, Broadheadsville, Pa., September, 1915.

WAMPOLLE, HENRY, of H. K. Wampole & Co., September, 1906.

Richard Morse Colgate

Richard Morse Colgate died at his home in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, New Jersey, on September 17, 1919, in his sixty-sixth year.

He was the eldest son of the late Samuel and Elizabeth Morse Colgate. He leaves a widow, Margaret Auchincloss Colgate, a son, Henry A., and a daughter, Muriel. Mr. Colgate was born in New York City, but lived in Orange, New Jersey, for the greater portion of his life. He was a graduate of Yale University of the class of '77. He was a member of the following New York clubs:

Yale University, Down Town Association and the Railroad Club. Also of the Essex Count Country Club, West Orange, New Jersey.

He was a trustee of the North Orange Baptist Church; and one of the founders and continuous to the time of his death a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Oranges. He was chairman of the finance committee of the Baptist Education Society of the State of New York; also president of the advisory board of the Orange Orphan Society, and president of the Playground Commission of the Town of West Orange, New Jersey.

Mr. Colgate was one of the five directors of Colgate & Company, and president of the corporation. He is also survived by his brothers, Gilbert Colgate, who resides in New York City; Sidney M. and Colonel Austen Colgate, who reside in Orange, and Russell Colgate of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, all directors of Colgate & Company. The firm of Colgate & Company was established in 1806

by William Colgate, grandfather of the deceased, and has been continuously managed by the Colgate family to this day. The funeral was held at his late home, Sept. 19.

Mrs. Richard A. Hudnut.

Mrs. Evelyn Isabel Hudnut, wife of Richard A. Hudnut, the perfumery manufacturer of New York, died suddenly Sept. 3 at the Castle, her country home at Greenwich, Conn. She was in her fifty-fifth year. Mrs. Hudnut was the daughter of the late Horace Beals of Dix Island, Me., and Quincy, Mass. Mr. Beals was the builder of part of the Treasury Building at Washington, the New York Custom House, the Tombs and many other public buildings. She was a grandniece of Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President during President Lincoln's first term and Minister to Spain. She is survived by her husband.

William H. A. Bruns.

Mr. William H. A. Bruns, New York representative of the Metal Package Corporation, Brooklyn, died suddenly

on September 11 from heart failure at the age of 47 years. Mr. Bruns had been associated with the company, of which his brother, Alfred E. Bruns, is the head, for several years, and was well liked for his quiet though diligent attention to his trade. He was a member of Merchants' Lodge No. 709, F. & A. M. His widow, three brothers and two sisters survive him. Services were held at his late home, 271 Cleveland street, Brooklyn, on Sun-



WM. H. A. BRUNS.

day, September 14, at 2:30 p. m. and interment was made at the Lutheran Cemetery.

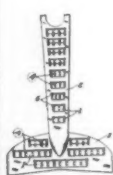
Obituary Notes.

George W. Huselton, until he retired two years ago, vice president of Peet Bros., soap manufacturers, died in San Diego, Cal., August 21. He recently had undergone an operation. Mr. Huselton was born in Pennsylvania 71 years ago and he leaves a widow, Mrs. Josephine Huselton, a son, Howard E., and a daughter, Miss Gertrude.

Michael Bischoff, who was one of the pioneer soap makers of this country, died August 9 at Zanesville, Ohio, aged 92 years. He was born in Bavaria and came to this country with his wife in 1853, locating in Zanesville. In the same year he entered the employ of the then firm of Schultz & Co., the concern being later absorbed by Procter & Gamble Co., with which his son Charles was connected. Mr. Bischoff is survived by three daughters, and many grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Dr. Albert Frederick Seeker, chief of the New York station, Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, died in St. Mary's hospital, Brooklyn, on August 19, after an operation for appendicitis. Dr. Seeker had been associated with the Department of Agriculture for fourteen years, entering the service as an analytical chemist in 1905 and becoming chief of the New York station in 1917. He was 41 years old and lived with his sister at 160 Midwood St., Brooklyn.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS



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NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinance branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts, and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade Mark Registrations Applied for," and are those for which registration has been provisionally granted.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.,
Perfumer Pub. Co. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.

1,314,026. Soap-flaker. Henry A. Staab, Milwaukee, Wis. Filed Nov. 30, 1918. Serial No. 264,829. 2 Claims.

1. A cutting device including a body blank provided with inwardly extending slits adjacent one end, the side portions of the blank outwardly of the slits being bent back upon the blank to form a reinforced tongue, said reinforced tongue being bent to provide a channel for receiving the edge of a support, and knife members carried by the body blank.

1,314,065. Closure for Tubes. Clarence S. Jackson, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed May 22, 1918. Serial No. 235,996. 8 Claims.

1. A closure for collapsible tubes including a substantially U-shaped closure frame member, said frame member comprising a body portion and a plurality of arms projecting at an angle from said body portion, the said frame member being provided at the junction of the arms and body portion with inwardly facing opposed and laterally extending grooves opening through one edge of each of the arms, and a closure member provided with outwardly pro-

jecting flanges mounted in said frame member, the said flanges of the closure member being slidable into and frictionally U-shaped closure frame member, said frame member

TRADE-MARK REGISTRATIONS GRANTED.

126,255.—Certain Named Foods. The J. S. Brown Mercantile Co., Denver, Colo. Filed November 25, 1918. Serial No. 114,329. Published May 6, 1919.

126,313.—Antiseptics. Makitol Company, Rochester, N. Y. Filed March 12, 1919. Serial No. 116,497. Published May 6, 1919.

126,341.—Growing and Pressing Hair-Oil. Malinda Richie & Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Filed September 27, 1918. Serial No. 113,457. Published April 22, 1919.

126,380.—Powder-Puffs. Atterley Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed February 1, 1919. Serial No. 115,560. Published April 1, 1919.

126,382.—Certain Named Pharmaceutical Preparations for Toilet Purposes. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, New York, N. Y. Filed February 28, 1918. Serial No. 109,258. Published April 29, 1919.

126,383.—Certain Named Pharmaceutical Preparations for Toilet Purposes. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, New York, N. Y. Filed February 28, 1918. Serial No. 109,261. Published April 29, 1919.

126,384.—Certain Named Pharmaceutical Preparations for Toilet Purposes. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, New York, N. Y. Filed August 29, 1918. Serial No. 112,927. Published April 22, 1919.

126,385.—Hair-Tonic. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Filed March 6, 1919. Serial No. 116,319. Published May 20, 1919.

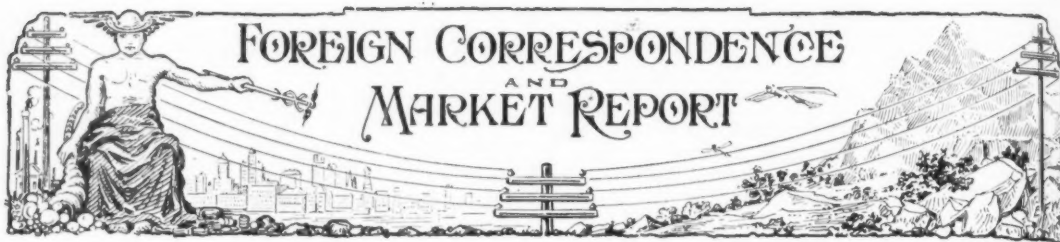
126,391.—Hand-Cleansing Paste. Margaret G. Bullard, Wheeling, W. Va. Filed December 21, 1918. Serial No. 114,759. Published February 18, 1919.

126,394.—Hair-Tonic Preparation. Calinia Hair Restorative Company, Albany, N. Y. Filed March 19, 1919. Serial No. 116,701. Published May 6, 1919.

126,395. Liquid Nail-Polish. Lillian Carter, St. Louis, Mo.

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- 126,405.—Hair-Tonics, Shampooing-Balm, and Pressing-Oil for Straightening Kinky and Curly Hair. Carrie Crockett, Topeka, Kans. Filed May 22, 1918. Serial No. 111,101. Published May 20, 1919.
- 126,406.—Perfumed Soaps. The Crown Perfumery Company, New York, N. Y. Filed January 3, 1919. Serial No. 114,969. Published April 22, 1919.
- 126,408.—Washing-Tablets and Washing Compound. Delbare Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed October 23, 1918. Serial No. 113,859. Published March 11, 1919.
- 126,412.—Face-Creams. Mabel F. Elder, St. Louis, Mo. Filed February 19, 1919. Serial No. 115,975. Published May 6, 1919.
- 126,420.—Mouth-Wash. Five Points Drug Co., Birmingham, Ala. Filed February 7, 1919. Serial No. 115,674. Published April 29, 1919.
- 126,430.—Hair-Tonic. Hays Manufacturing Co., Rogers, Ark. Filed February 5, 1919. Serial No. 115,640. Published May 6, 1919.
- 126,432.—Toilet Soap. Aurelius S. Hinds, Portland, Me. Filed July 9, 1918. Serial No. 112,010. Published April 8, 1919.
- 126,438.—Mouth-Wash. Dr. T. J. King-Clarence W. King, D. D. S., Inc., Boston, Mass. Filed February 27, 1919. Serial No. 116,183. Published April 29, 1919.
- 126,442.—Soap. The Lahoud Soap Products Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed November 8, 1918. Serial No. 114,098. Published February 25, 1919.
- 126,454.—Soaps. Courad G. Moller, New Canaan township, Fairfield county, Conn. Filed February 18, 1919. Serial No. 115,960. Published March 25, 1919.
- 126,458.—Cuticle-Remover in Liquid Form and Liquid Polish for the Nails. Northam Warren Corporation, New York, N. Y. Filed January 16, 1919. Serial No. 115,233. Published April 29, 1919.
- 126,461.—Toilet and Bath Powder. Pacific Coast Borax Company, New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill., and Oakland, Calif. Filed February 24, 1919. Serial No. 116,106. Published May 6, 1919.
- 126,462.—Toilet Powders. The Palmolive Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Filed March 25, 1919. Serial No. 116,896. Published May 6, 1919.
- 126,463.—Face-Powder and Talcum Powder. Peninsular Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich. Filed February 27, 1919. Serial No. 116,189. Published May 6, 1919.
- 126,477.—Certain Named Pharmaceutical Preparations for Toilet Use. Otto E. Schrock, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed February 3, 1919. Serial No. 115,606. Published April 29, 1919.
- 126,482.—Hair-Grower, Temple-Hair Grower, and Pressing-Oil. Julia A. Sims, Canton, Miss. Filed February 5, 1919. Serial No. 115,648. Published May 6, 1919.
- 126,483.—Perfumes. Frederick K. Smith, New York, N. Y. Filed January 9, 1919. Serial No. 115,070. Published May 6, 1919.
- 126,495.—Perfumery. United Drug Company, Boston, Mass. Filed February 28, 1919. Serial No. 116,222. Published May 6, 1919.
- 126,496.—Perfumery. United Drug Company, Boston, Mass. Filed February 28, 1919. Serial No. 116,224. Published April 22, 1919.
- 126,505.—Certain Named Chemicals, Medicines, and Pharmaceutical Preparations. J. Early Wood, Inc., New York, N. Y. Filed February 15, 1919. Serial No. 115,892. Published May 6, 1919.
- TRADE-MARK REGISTRATIONS APPLIED FOR.**
- 70,824.—John F. Cramer, Freeport, Ill. (Filed June 2, 1913. Used since July 3, 1910.)—Flavoring Extracts for Food.
- 104,139.—Liquid Carbonic Company, Chicago, Ill. (Filed May 29, 1917. Used since June 25, 1916.)—Non-Alcoholic Beverages and Flavoring-Syrups.
- 112,899.—Gustave Wenzelmann, Galesburg, Ill. (Filed Aug. 27, 1918. Used since Aug. 20, 1918.)—A Powdered Substance for Cleaning Purposes.
- 117,009.—N. Goodman, Wise & Company, Chicago, Ill. (Filed Mar. 29, 1919. Used since Dec. 2, 1918.)—Cotton-Seed and Soy-Bean Oil.
- 117,505, 117, 506, 117, 509.—Conical Packing Company, Oroville, Calif. (Filed Apr. 15, 1919. Used since Feb. 26, 1919.)—Olive-Oil.
- 117,612.—C. W. Beggs, Sons & Company, Chicago, Ill. (Filed Apr. 19, 1919. Used since Oct. 10, 1917.)—Cosmetics—namely, Talcum Powders, Face-Powders, Face-Creams, Dental Creams, Complexion-Lotions, Dandruff-Preventer, Shampoos, Perfumes, and Toilet Waters.
- 117,789.—Bettie Williams, New York, N. Y. (Filed Apr. 23, 1919. Used since Mar. 13, 1919.)—A Scalp Preparation and Hair-Grower.
- 117,834.—Daisy Franklin, Jacksonville, Fla. (Filed Apr. 25, 1919. Used since Sept. 2, 1918.)—Hair-Growing Preparations.
- 117,840.—Mrs. E. G. Kidd, Inc., Richmond, Va. (Filed Apr. 25, 1919. Used since Mar. 20, 1919.)—Olive-Oil, Flavoring Extracts for Foods.
- 118,220.—Joseph H. Calisher, New York, N. Y. (Filed May 7, 1919. Used since Jan. 5, 1906.)—Toilet Water, Handkerchief Extract, Perfumes, Cold-Cream, Vanishing Cream, Face-Powder, Sachet-Powder, Rice Powder, Liquid Face-Powder, Talcum Powder, Vanity-Rouge, Lip-Sticks, and Nail-Polish.
- 118,530.—Tokalon, Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed May 15, 1919. Used since June, 1907.)—Toilet Creams and Skin-Lotions; Talcum, Sachet, and Foot Powders; Face Powders and Rouges, Compact and Liquid; Tonic and Cleansing Preparations for the Hair; Facial Pencils for the Eyebrows, Lips, and Wrinkles; Dentifrices, Dental Creams, and Mouth-Washes, and Deodorants and Depilatories.
- 118,556.—Jenning Manufacturing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich. (Filed May 16, 1919. Used since December, 1905.)—Perfumery, Toilet Water, Face-Powder, Face-Cream, and Talcum Powder.
- 118,558.—Jennings Manufacturing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich. (Filed May 16, 1919. Used since August, 1911.)—Perfume, Toilet Water, Face-Cream, Face-Powder, and Talcum Powder.
- 118,705.—The Russell Jobbers Mills, Oklahoma, Okla. (Filed May 19, 1919. Used since Aug. 17, 1911.)—Food Flavoring Extracts.
- 118,777.—Dormand & Diaz, New York, N. Y. (Filed May 22, 1919. Used since Apr. 14, 1919.)—Perfumery.
- 118,797.—Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill. (Filed May 2, 1919. Used since Jan. 28, 1919.)—Soap.
- 118,896.—Lester E. Scott, Southington, Conn. (Filed May 24, 1919. Used since May 5, 1919.)—Cleansing Compound.
- 118,921.—Louis Lucas Company, Inc., Jamestown, N. Y. (Filed May 26, 1919. Used since Mar. 26, 1919.)—Aromatic Incense.
- 119,055.—Treino Co., Los Angeles, Calif. (Filed May 29, 1919. Used since May 1, 1919.)—A Hair-Dressing.
- 119,088.—Charles E. Smith, Palestine, Tex. (Filed May 31, 1919. Used since 1911.)—Hair-Tonic.
- 119,243.—Niagara Chemical Works, Utica, N. Y. (Filed June 5, 1919. Used since Jan. 1, 1919.)—Food-Flavorings.
- 119,284.—Wyeth Chemical Co., Dover, Del., and New York, N. Y. (Filed June 6, 1919. Used since May 29, 1919.)—A Hair Remedy and a Restorative of Gray Hair to Its Natural Color.
- 119,398.—William Cluff Company, San Francisco, Calif. (Filed June 10, 1919. Used since Jan. 2, 1899.)—Vanilla Extract for Food-Flavoring purposes.
- 119,599.—Fleitmann, Watjen & Co. Inc., New York, N. Y. (Filed June 14, 1919. Used since Mar. 1, 1919.)—Cocoanut-Oil.
- 119,658.—Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass. (Filed June 16, 1919. Used since June 7, 1919.)—Scap Dyes.
- 119,801.—Hannibal Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo. (Filed June 20, 1919. Used since Mar. 10, 1919.)—An Antiseptic Lotion for Use as a Depilatory.
- 119,908.—Edward E. Kuhn, Warsaw, Ind. (Filed June 24, 1919. Used since June 1, 1919.)—A Deodorant Preparation for Excessive Perspiration of the Feet and Armpits.
- 119,966.—The J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn. (Filed June 25, 1919. Used since Mar. 28, 1919.)—Toilet Creams.



CEYLON.

CITRONELLA OIL.—The exports of citronella oil from Ceylon have now been published for the first six months of the present year. The total quantity was 401,421 lbs., as against 421,687 lbs. for the corresponding period of 1918. For 1919 Great Britain received 119,190 lbs., which was double the quantity received during the corresponding period of 1918, while the exports to the United States fell to nearly half the 1918 quantity. France, however, which received no Ceylon citronella oil in 1918, received 100,412 lbs. in 1919.

FRANCE.

NEW TRADE DECREE.—The new French official decree, further relaxing the import restrictions, as from July 13, abolishes import prohibitions in respect of the following articles: Potash, coal-tar dyes and intermediate coal-tar products, and perfumery.

GRASSE.—Admiral de Fauque de Jonquières of the French navy died very recently at Fussy (Cher) at the age of 70 years. He was of a famous Grasse family and added luster to its name. The admiral was president of the Commission Supérieure de la Marine at the outbreak of the war, and rendered great service. He was a wearer of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and was a member of the council of that order. He is survived by a widow and five children. Mme. de Jonquières is a sister to Senator Jean Amic, who is a member of the firm of Roure-Bertrand Fils.

M. Georges Sittler, second lieutenant in the French aviation Service, has been made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and also decorated with Croix de Guerre, besides having been cited four times in army orders.

Born, June 30, Victorie, daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Morel, of Lantier Fils, Grasse.

GERMANY

PREPARING TO RE-ENTER WORLD MARKETS.—Trade Commissioner Norman L. Anderson, Stockholm, Sweden, says: "German business circles fully realize that the signing of peace will only mean the beginning of a new and even harder commercial war, and that all the resources of business will be required to put industrial Germany on a sound defensive basis. The German press announces several large measures which are either partly carried through or projected, and which involve the efforts of various lines of trade to bulwark themselves for the coming struggle. A veritable network of organizations is growing up, which may be divided into two groups, those which are commercial-scientific and those which are purely commercial."

(Continued on page 248)

THE MARKET.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals, Etc.

Trading in the essential oil line has been quiet generally with few price developments of more than passing interest coming under review from any quarter. With the exception of some shading of the prices of Sicilian essences as well as a few of the French oils in consequence of the lower foreign exchange on Continental Europe, the general tone of the market has been one of firmness. The distillation season for some of the domestic oils is under way and the outlook now is that the amounts of oil distilled will depend largely on the extent of consuming inquiries.

A considerably stronger undercurrent has developed on oil of peppermint, the asking quotations from the West having moved up to \$7.25 a pound which has prompted spot factors to move their prices up to \$8.25@9.50. Before the war England and Germany were the largest buyers of American peppermint oil and it is confidently expected that export buying will prove the greatest bulwark in it during the coming season. Great Britain and Europe generally have been short of peppermint for a long time and it is pointed out that the entire 1919 crop could easily be diverted to foreign markets.

Sicilian oils have been generally on the downward trend with offers of lemon in coppers as low as \$1.15 a pound; bergamot at \$4.65 and orange at \$2.90@3.25. The Sicilian crops are now coming on the market and offers from abroad are comparatively free, some fair orders having been closed out for American account at easy prices. Supplies of lemongrass in the local market have narrowed down to a low point and the price has advanced to \$2 a pound.

Strong prices continue to be named in geranium oil with the African quoted up to \$9.50 a pound. Stocks are quite light and replenishment seems difficult. Anise oil is scarce and high here and in the primary markets. Almonds free from prussic acid is higher in some quarters where \$11 a pound is quoted. Oil of sassafras has undergone quite an advance with the natural held at \$2.10 and the artificial at 65 cents a pound.

With higher prices in evidence on the raw material there has continued an unusually strong tone in clove oil with dealers quoting \$3@3.10 on the Zanzibar and \$4 on the Bourbon variety. Cananga and Caraway seed oils are about 25 cents to 50 cents a pound lower respectively. High prices for turpentine have kept origanum firm at 30 to 35 cents a pound. Oil of cedar leaf has been firm and scarce at \$2@2.25 while cedar wood oil has been advanced to 25 cents a pound generally. With distillation of spruce and hemlock in progress it is expected that offers may shortly become freer.

Aromatic Chemicals

The outstanding feature of the aromatic chemical market during the period under review was the big advance in manufacturers quotations for vanillin as the result of the rise in costs of production incident to the higher level of prices on cloves as well as eugenol derived from the former. This flavoring base has been meeting with a steady active demand from consumers all over the country and the new level of 75@80 cents an ounce is well maintained.

(Continued on page 248)

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PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(Quotations on this page are those made by local dealers, but are subject to revision without notice because of the present unstable conditions.

(See last page of Soap Section for Prices on Soap Materials.)

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Almond, Bitter, per pound	\$9.50-9.75
Almond, F. P. A.	9.75-11.00
Almond, Artificial	1.75-2.00
Almond, Sweep True	.90-1.20
Almond, Peach-Kernel	.45-.50
Amber, Crude	2.00
Amber, Rectified	2.25
Anise	1.50
Anise, Lead free	1.55-1.60
Aspic (spike)	1.15-1.50
Bay, Porto Rico	3.75-4.00
Bergamot, 35-36%	4.65
Birch (Sweet)	5.75-6.00
Birchar, Crude	.60
Birchar, Rectified	2.75
Bois de Rose, Femelle	7.50-8.00
Cade	1.00-1.10
Cajeput	.75-.85
Calamus	4.75-5.00
Camphor, Jap, "white"	.22
Cananga, Java	5.00-5.25
Cananga, Java, Rectified	5.75-6.00
Caraway Seed	6.50-6.75
Cardamon	22.00-27.50
Carvol	13.00-14.00
Cassia, 75-80% Technical	2.10-...
Cassia, Lead Free	2.50-2.60
Cassia, Redistilled	2.80-2.90
Cedar Leaf	2.00-2.25
Cedar Wood	.25-.26
Ceirey	20.00-22.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	28.00
Citronella, Ceylon	.47-.48
Citronella, Java	.80-.85
Cloves, Zanzibar	3.00-3.10
Cloves, Bourbon	4.00-...
Copaiba	.95-1.00
Coriander	60.00-65.00
Croton	1.35
Cubebs	8.50
Cumin	10.00
Erigeron	10.00-10.50
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%	.57-.60
Fennel, Sweet	3.25-3.50
Geranium, African	9.25-9.50
Geranium, Bourbon	8.25-8.50
Geranium, Turkish (palma rosa)	5.00-5.25
Ginger	8.00-8.25
Gingergrass	3.25
Guaiaac (Wood)	5.75-6.00
Hemlock	.95-1.10
Juniper Berries, Rectified	7.25-7.40
Lavender, English	24.00
Lavender, Fleurs	8.75
Lavender, Spanish	1.25-1.35
Lemon	1.15
Lemongrass	2.00
Limes, Distilled	1.15-1.25
Limes, expressed	4.00-4.25
Linaloe	6.50
Mace, distilled	1.65-1.75
Mustard, genuine	30.00
Mustard, artificial	12.50
Neroli, petale "Bigarade"	130.00-160.00
Neroli, Bigarade	120.00
Neroli, artificial	18.50-19.00
Nutmeg	1.65-1.75
Opopanax	nominal
Orange, bitter	2.25-2.35
Orange, sweet, Italian	2.90-3.25
Orange, sweet, West Ind.	2.25-2.35

Origanum	.30-.35
Orris Root, concrete, foreign	(oz.) 5.15-5.50
Orris Root, concrete, domestic	(oz.) 5.25-5.50
Orris Root, absolute	(oz.) 40.00-45.00
Parsley	8.00-8.25
Patchouly	18.00-19.00
Pennyroyal, American	1.65-1.80
Pennyroyal, French	1.45-1.50
Peppermint Oil	7.50-8.00
Peppermint, redistilled	8.00-9.25
Peppermint, twice rectified	9.25-9.40
Petit Grain, So. American	4.00-4.25
Petit Grain, French	9.00
Pimento	3.25-...
Pine Needles, from Pinus Sylvestris	2.25-2.50
Rose, Bulgarian	(ounce) 17.50-18.00
Rose, French	(ounce) 18.00-20.00
Rosemary, French	1.25-1.30
Rosemary, Spanish	1.05-1.10
Rue	4.50
Sage	4.50
Saïrol	.65-.75
Sandalwood, East India	11.00-11.25
Sandalwood, West India	6.50
Sassafras, artificial	.58-.60
Sassafras, natural	2.00-2.10
Savin, French	6.00-6.25
Snake Root	18.00-20.00
Spearmint	10.00-...
Spruce	.95-1.00
Tansy	4.25-4.50
Thyme, French, red	2.00
Thyme, French, white	2.15-2.30
Thyme, Spanish, red	1.90-1.95
Vetivert Bourbon	15.50-16.00
Wintergreen (genuine gaultheria)	7.00-7.50
Wormseed	4.00-4.25
Wormwood	6.50
Ylang-Ylang, Bourbon	15.50-16.00
Ylang-Ylang, Manila	26.00-28.00

AROMATIC CHEMICALS.

Acetophenone	8.50
Amyl Salicylate, dom.	2.25-2.50
Amyl Salicylate, for.	7.00-8.00
Anethol	2.50-2.75
Anisic Aldehyde	7.00-7.25
Benzaldehyde, domestic	1.75-2.00
Benzaldehyde, F. F. C. domestic	1.75-2.00
Benzyl Acetate, domestic	2.25-2.50
Benzyl, Acetate, foreign	nominal
Benzyl Alcohol	2.75-3.00
Benzyl Benzoate	3.25-3.50
Borneol	3.50
Bornylactate	5.50
Bromostyrol	10.00
Cinnamic Acid	7.25-7.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	40.00-45.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	5.50
Citral	4.75
Citral C. P.	3.70-4.00
Citronellol, domestic	16.00-18.00
Citronellol, foreign	30.00
Cumarin, natural	nominal
Cumarin, artificial, dom.	7.00-7.25
Cumarin, artificial, for	—

Diphenylmethane	2.25-2.50
Diphenyloxide	1.25-1.50
Ethyl Cinnamate	8.00-10.00
Eucalyptol	1.25-1.30
Eugenol	3.75-4.00
Geraniol, domestic	3.00-3.50
Geraniol, foreign	4.75-5.00
Geraniol, from citronella	5.00-5.25
Geranyl Acetate	7.25
Geranyl, foreign	nominal
Heliotropin, domestic	3.75-4.00
Indol, C. P.	(oz.) 20.00
Iso-Butyl-Salicylate	nominal
Iso-Eugenol	9.00
Linalol	7.50-7.75
Linalyl Acetate	13.00-14.00
Linalyl Benzoate	nominal
Methyl Anthranilate	16.00-18.00
Methyl Cinnamate	7.25
Methyl Heptenone	10.00-12.00
Methyl Heptene Carbon	nominal
Methyl Paracresol	16.00
Methyl Salicylate	.55-.60
Mirbane, rect. drums	.19-.21
Musk Ambrette	80.00-90.00
Musk Ketone	60.00-65.00
Musk Xylene	12.00-14.00
Nonylic Alcohol	nominal
Phenylacetaldehyde	45.00-50.00
Phenylethyl Alcohol	36.00-38.00
Phenylacetic Acid	18.00
Rhodinol, domestic	nominal
Rhodinol, foreign	25.00
Skatol, C. P.	(oz.) 57.00
Terpineol, C. P.	1.00-1.25
Terpinyl Acetate	3.25
Thymol	6.50-6.75
Vanillin	(oz.) .75-.80
Violet, artificial	12.00-18.00

BEANS.

Tonka Beans, Para.	1.25
Tonka, Beans, Angostura	1.75-2.00
Vanilla Beans, Mexican	4.25-5.25
Vanilla Beans, Cut.	3.25-3.50
Vanilla Beans, Bourbon whole	2.75-3.25
Vanilla Beans, Bourbon cuts	2.75-3.00
Vanilla Beans, Tahiti yellow label	2.75-3.00

SUNDRIES.

Alcohol, cologne spirits, gallon	4.90-5.00
Ambergris, black (oz.)	12.00-15.00
Ambergris, gray	28.00-30.00
Chalk, precipitated	.05%-10
Civet, horns (oz.)	3.00-3.15
Lanolin	20-32
Menthol	8.00-8.25
Musk, Cab, pods (oz.)	—
Musk, Cab, grains (oz.)	25.00-28.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods (oz.)	28.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains (oz.)	42.00-45.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole	22-24
Orris Root, powd. & gran.	25-26
Rice Starch	28-30
Talc, Italian (ton)	nominal
Talc, French (ton)	nominal
Talc, domestic (ton)	20.00-40.00

THE MARKET.

(Continued from page 246)

The release of approximately 30,000,000 pounds of Government owned phenol which is to be sold by the Monsanto Chemical Co., at 12 cents in carlots and up to 15 cents in smaller quantities has not eased the general position of the phenol products market because the goods must be reworked and will not be available for consumers for another three months. However, it is not unlikely that when perfumers have access to free supplies of this base they will be able to cut under previous costs on some of their products. Due to the temporary scarcity of phenol, manufacturers of salicylates have announced two upward revisions, and the market for methyl salicylate is now established at 55¢/60 cents a pound.

Other features in the aromatic chemical group include an advance in prices for citral of 50 cents to \$4.75; an advance in chemically pure indol to \$20 against \$15 previously; and an advance in thymol to \$6.50/\$6.75 a pound. Owing to limited production stocks of coumarin are small and prices have ruled firm at \$7/\$7.25. Offers of skatol were made from one quarter at \$57 an ounce. Diphenyl oxide is easier at \$1.25/\$1.50 a pound, while domestic heliotropin is somewhat easier at \$3.75/\$4. u-k ambrette was offered at \$80.

Vanilla Beans

All varieties of vanilla beans have been ruling strong the local market, although buyers have in some instances been reluctant to pay the high level of prices which has been reached. Mexican vanilla beans are perhaps a shade easier than a few weeks ago as consumers have been driven to the use of the lower priced beans. A factor which will undoubtedly operate to keep up the level of Mexican vanilla is the continual export inquiry reported in the local market from Europe. This demand is also seen at primary points of supply. The general quotation for Mexican whole beans has stood at \$4.25/\$5.25 a pound, while cut varieties have been selling at \$3.25 a pound.

The big depreciation of foreign exchange rates on France has no doubt exerted somewhat of a weakening influence on the price of Bourbon vanilla, but Marseilles reports have indicated a continuance of good buying for the account of Europe. The local market has ruled comparatively steady at \$2.75/\$3.15 a pound. Reports from France indicate that an era of great activity is in store for Bourbon vanilla beans. With operations by Swiss and French chocolate factories resumed on an extensive scale, it is believed that the coming Fall will witness an unprecedented demand from all quarters.

The scarcity of Tahiti vanilla beans has been one of the outstanding features of the general market. Spot quotations in the local market have been raised to a level of \$2.50/\$2.75 a pound under shortage. Thus far this season only one offer of Tahiti vanilla amounting to 100 cases has come to light on the Pacific Coast and the prices quoted were too high to permit New York dealers to operate. Until a lower price level is named there can be no replenishment of the local market which is bare.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 246)

GREAT BRITAIN.

INCREASED CAPITAL.—Lever Bros., soaps, of Port Sunlight, has decided to increase its capital stock from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.—As effective September 1, 1919, the British government has issued a list of goods to be admitted only under license to the United Kingdom. It contains these items: Coal tar derivatives known as intermediate products; all colors; synthetic drugs, including antiseptics; synthetic perfumes and flavorings; esters and acid derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons; alkaloids and their salts (except quinine); saccharine or other substances

of like nature or use; scientific glassware; illuminating glassware; laboratory porcelaines; potassium compounds.

GREECE.

THE OLIVE CROP.—The yield of olives in Greece is estimated for 1918-19 at 1,000,000 quintals of oil, as compared with only 780,000 quintals in 1917-18. Production has been considerably increased in Crete and in the Peloponnesus, while it has been a fair average at Mitylene and poor in the Ionian Islands. The Grecian Government has decided to permit the free exportation of olive oils from Mitylene and Crete; in all other districts producers must first apply for official permits.

ITALY.

CUSTOMS DUTIES INCREASED.—The commercial attaché in Rome has transmitted the information that it is officially stated that new customs regulations would become effective September 20, 1919. The rates are substantially higher.

OLIVE OIL PROSPECTS.—The Italian press announces that in Tuscany the oil campaign this year promises to be one of the best. Reports from Gigline, Monte Savino, and Empoli say the olive trees promise a fine harvest, while from Terranova the report says that never have the olives been seen in such plenty as this year.

JAPAN.

CAMPHOR.—The director of the Monopoly Bureau of the Taiwan government general allotted camphor to the celluloid manufacturers and camphor refiners of the United States for July, August and September on the same as for the preceding three months. The price, however, was advanced \$11.92 to \$91.77 per hundredweight. The monopoly bureau is making every effort to increase production, hopes to be able to do so by October of this year.

SPAIN.

EXPORTS.—Consul Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., reports that the exports from Malaga to the United States for the six months ended June 30, 1919, were valued at \$5,519,852—more than 12 times the value (\$441,503) in the like period of the preceding year. Essential oils increased from \$102,641 to \$133,624, and thymol from \$12,488 to \$18,040. Articles not sent to the United States in the previous period: Sulphur oil, \$35,338; castile soap, \$29,452; sweet almond oil, \$1,003; olive oil, \$4,096,083.

Back From War, Wants the "Perfumer."

(From Gordon U. Mory, 319 West 29th St., Norfolk, Va.)

GREETINGS: I owe you some money. Gee, but I am glad to get back to the good old U. S. A. I was formerly at 4045 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo. will be back there again as soon as Uncle Sam says, "Mory, go thou home and continue in your peaceful pursuits, thou hast fought enough"—spread a pleasant odor from now on.

Well, to cut out the rough stuff and get down to business. I sure have missed getting THE PERFUMER the last almost two years and I am enclosing a check to cover the cost of what I may owe you.

News Permeates Every Page.

The text pages of THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW do not contain *all* of the news. You must read the advertising pages also to get the full benefit.



TARIFF BOARD REPORTS ON POTASH.

"Information Concerning the Potash Industry" is the title of the recent report of the United States Tariff Commission, made after an exhaustive survey of the industry and transmitted to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in Congress. The report is really a compendium of the entire potash industry, recent and present, and as it has relation to American industry. It is "one of the most complex tariff problems in the chemical schedule," as the report says, and apparently every fact possible has been dug up for the information of the Congress committee which has the power to originate tariff legislation. The report says in part:

"Over 99 per cent of the imports came from Germany which held an almost complete monopoly of the world's trade in potash salts, because of an inherent geological and geographical advantages. At the outbreak of the war there was no potash industry in the United States. The urgent need for potash for fertilizer, munitions, matches, and various chemical purposes caused a rise in price to about ten times normal and this in turn has resulted in the creation of the new American industry. Seventy-eight firms were engaged in the production of potash compounds in the United States during 1918. The output of these firms for the year was 192,587 short tons of crude material containing 52,135 short tons of actual potash.

"Is this new industry destined to be permanent? The problem is complicated by the fact that the American supplies of potash come from many sources and by different processes. In some cases the potash is a by-product of other industries; in others, it is the primary product."

The Commission makes what it calls an attempt to present some of the facts likely to be most significant in determining the fate of the new industry, and continues:

"The peace terms are certain to have a large influence. There are deposits in Alsace which equal the great German deposits at Stassfurt in quality, and although much smaller than the Stassfurt deposits, are nevertheless large enough to supply the world's needs for many decades. With France in control of Alsace, sharp competition and lower prices for potash salts may be anticipated. If tariff bargaining or economic agreements play any part in the peace negotiations, the potash industry will loom large. The American industry has at last demonstrated that a German threat to withhold supplies need have no terrors. If Germany is forced to pay a large war indemnity, part of the payment must be accepted in form of potash salts, even if the indemnity is nominally payable in gold."

EXAMINATION OF SOAPS.

In a paper presented to the Swiss Society of Analysts C. Huggenberg, after having given a definition of the various soaps to be found on the market, recommended the following methods of examination. Fatty acids, funnel for separation, saponometer of Huggenberg and Stadlinger on the leadsalts method of Bosshard and Comte; free caustic alkali by the Davidsohn-Bauninger method or that of Bosshard and Huggenberg; resins by the stock method or that of Wolff and Scholze; volatile matter

(water, etc.) by drying store or by the petroleum distillation method of Bosshard and Comte; total alkali, free fatty acids and unsaponifiable matter, by the Bauninger method; glycerine by the method of Hehner-Steinfelds.

There should also be determined: the combined fatty acids and the contents in real soap, the insoluble, the yield of soap, the presence of vehicles of oxygen, the eternal characteristics and other properties.

In the estimation of the points above mentioned, the following basis has been adopted, with the concurrence of Sirois soap manufacturers, as representing what may be regarded as good commercial soap. The chief factor in the determination of the quality of a soap or similar substance, is the percentage in fatty acids or of real soap, on condition that the product does not contain other ingredients acting against the proposed application. With this reservation the price should be governed by the contents of real soap and the buyers should demand guarantees in this respect.

The best liquid soaps include all the soaps obtained by salting out and containing in the fresh state, at least 60 per cent. of fatty acids forming soap, including the resinous acids. In the rosin curd soaps the resinous acids represent less than 50 per cent. of the total fatty acids.

The ground curd soaps should contain only soaps prepared by the milling of pure soap, without the addition of other substances.

Soaps of the second quality should contain, in a fresh state, at least 46 per cent. of fatty acids. Neither these soaps, nor those in the preceding class, should contain an addition of loading substance, such as salt, silicate starch, etc. The amount of free caustic alkali present should not exceed 0.15 per cent. or 6 per cent. of free alkali carbonate to 60 per cent. of fatty acids.

Paste soaps should contain, in the fresh state, from 15 to 45 per cent. of fatty acids; in rosin soaps, the resinous acid should not exceed 50 per cent. of the total fatty acids.

Toilet soaps may be loaded; pure toilet soaps and shaving soaps should not contain more than 0.1 per cent. of free alkali and 0.3 per cent. of alkali carbonate.

Medicated soaps should contain the medicaments indicated, in sufficient quantity to be efficacious.

Soft soaps, not loaded, containing less than 36 per cent. of fatty acids, including the resinous acids, are classed as pure. Loaded soft soaps or those of second quality are such as contain starch, silicate of soda, chloride of potash, etc. They should be estimated primarily in regard to the amount of fatty acids they contain.

The soap-powders of commerce should contain at least 25 per cent. of fatty acids.

The bleaching products (soap powders that set free oxygen) should contain 1 per cent. of effective oxygen

with at least 15 per cent. of fatty acids. The stability of these products depends chiefly on the raw materials employed and the methods of storing at the factory. The amount of active oxygen they contain is the chief criterion in their estimation.

Other soap preparations, such as sandsoap, liquid soap, paste soap, soap in flakes, etc., are estimated according to the amount of fatty acids they contain and their suitability for the purpose indicated.—*Les Matières Grasses*, No. 130.

MANUFACTURE OF FERMENTATION GLYCERIN IN GERMANY DURING THE WAR.

The investigation initiated by Lüdecke with the object of obtaining glycerin on an industrial scale by means of the fermentation of sugar assumed supreme importance in Germany after the outbreak of the war, when the supplies of fat became enormously curtailed as a result of the imposition of the blockade. The extension of these researches and the conversion of the results obtained into the practical process of Connstein and Lüdecke were kept a close secret during the war, but were recently made known by Connstein at a meeting of the German Chemical Society, a report of which has appeared in the *Wochenschrift für Brauerei* (May 10, 1919).

The process is based on the observation that the percentage of glycerin formed from sugar is increased if the fermentation is allowed to proceed in presence of alkaline substances. Among the latter a special position is occupied by sodium sulphite, which yeast is able to withstand in very large proportions. Thus, a solution prepared from 16 litres of water, 1 kilo. of sugar, and 400 grams of the sulphite, together with ammonium sulphite, sodium phosphate and potassium salts, is completely fermented in a few days by 100 grams of yeast.

The process was worked by the Protol Company, and as many as 63 factories were at first pressed into the service, although only the few largest were finally retained, the monthly output of glycerin being about 1,000 tons. Very serious practical and administrative difficulties were encountered at the outset, but these were ultimately overcome, and it was found possible to obtain 20 parts of purified glycerin, 27 parts of alcohol, and 3 parts of aldehyde from 100 parts of sugar. After removal of the yeast by filtration and of the alcohol and aldehyde by distillation, the bulk of the salts present are precipitated by calcium chloride and then by sodium carbonate, the liquid being afterwards neutralized with hydrochloric acid and filtered from the sludge formed; concentration and subsequent distillation yield a glycerin suitable for all technical purposes. As is the case with soap-works glycerin, the distillation of fermentation glycerin is sometimes complicated by the presence of trimethyleneglycol.

Neither the race of yeast, nor the nature of the sugar, nor the temperature prevailing during fermentation influences the yield of glycerin; raw sugar or even molasses is utilizable. At the termination of the fermentation the yeast exhibits certain changes in its morphological character, but still retains its fermentative capabilities; the worts used are, however, fatal to lactic and acetic bacteria.

With increase in the amount of sodium sulphite employed, the proportions of glycerol and aldehyde produced gradually increase, whilst those of alcohol and carbon dioxide continuously diminish; this is illustrated by the following experimental figures:

Sulphite employed	25	50	100
Glycerin formed	11.3	19.6	27.1
Alcohol formed	40	28.7	23.3
Aldehyde formed	2.4	5.8	8.6
Carbon dioxide formed	37.6	35.8	29.4

No information is available as to the cost of fermentation glycerin, and its economic manufacture in normal times would naturally depend on such questions as prices, supply of fats, etc.—*Journal Society of Chemical Industry*.

GERMAN POTASH INDUSTRY DURING WAR

Commercial attache Paul L. Edwards, The Hague, Netherlands, has prepared a report on the German potash industry during the war from which these extracts are made:

The first effect which the outbreak of the war had on the German potash industry was to deprive the mines suddenly of the large number of employees who were immediately called up for military service, and thereby to diminish production. The immediate loss of three important markets—Russia, France, and England—had a balancing effect, however, in that there was a sudden diminution in exports of potash. The relative importance of these lost markets is indicated in a table, which shows the exports of potash salts for four years preceding the war. The figures represent short tons of actual potash= K_2O .

Year.	England, France, Russia.	Total to Entire World.
	Tons.	Tons.
1910	67,729	310,849
1911	75,817	529,628
1912	91,549	532,433
1913	92,933	571,494

Simultaneously with the start of the war there arose a greatly increased demand in Germany for the chloride salts, for use in the manufacture of munitions. As German potash salts were being used extensively in the early days of the war by various other countries in the manufacture of munitions, Germany decided to place all exports of potash under strict control. With this in view, a decree was issued on January 29, 1915, prohibiting the exportation of all potash and manufactures of potash. In February, 1915, this decree was followed by one which simplified and facilitated shipments to Germany's allies and occupied territories. As the Central Powers were cut off from practically all imports of phosphates and nitrates, increased amounts of potash salts were used as fertilizer. This served to counterbalance the total suspension of exports to the principal foreign markets, i. e., the United States, and on the whole the production of potash during the war has not been so abnormally low as it is generally believed.

The total sales by the German mines of all kinds of potash—both in Germany and abroad—for agricultural as well as for industrial purposes, during the past few years, have been as follows, in short tons, of actual potash= K_2O : 1910, 807,091 tons; 1911, 369,764; 1912, 1,105,936; 1913, 1,221,406; 1914, 994,387; 1915, 747,754; 1916, 972,373; and 1917, 1,104,710 tons.

It is reported that large numbers of prisoners of war, as well as women and minors, have been used in the potash mines during the past three years, and that this accounts for the increase in production since 1915.

The Government tax of 0.60 mark per 100 kilos of actual potash= K_2O (or about 6½ cents per 100 pounds)—which, according to the original potash law of 1910 (section 27), must be paid by all mine owners on all kinds of potash salts, was suspended for the years 1915 and 1916, and until June 16, 1917. This measure was adopted as a result of continued pressure from the mine owners for an increase in maximum prices on account of the greatly increased cost of production in war time. The object of this tax is to provide funds for the use of the Government in the matter of administering the potash law and regulations issued under the law.

On June 16, 1917, the tax was reimposed, but in a much reduced form, viz., 0.25 mark per 100 kilos of pure potash (or about 2.7 cents per 100 pounds). It is now reported that the Government is planning to increase this tax considerably and to use the proceeds for various purposes other than the payment of the expenses of administration of the potash law.

The total production of crude potash (as taken from the mines) during the last few years has been as follows in short tons: 1905, 5,366,458 tons; 1906, 5,842,488; 1907, 6,202,091; 1908, 6,615,688; 1909, 7,591,269; 1910, 8,996,856; 1911, 10,697,160; 1912, 12,177,016; 1913, 12,768,262; 1914, 8,988,663; 1915, 7,567,424; 1916, 9,507,176; 1917, 9,832,672.

NEW SOURCES OF FATS USED IN GERMANY DURING THE WAR*

Lecture by Dr. ROBERT COHN, Berlin, delivered before the Brandenburg District Society, March 25, 1919. Reprinted from the *Zeitschrift für Angewandte Chemie*, Vol. II, June 24, 1919.

My remarks today will hardly contain anything new for those of you who have occupied themselves with the details of the questions of nutrition in wartime. If I venture, in spite of this fact, to discuss briefly the suggestions and methods which have been published during the war to meet the ever growing shortage of fats effectively I am moved by the desire to point out from the vast number of the proposed methods those which appear practically suited to tide us over the fat famine, because the latter undoubtedly will continue for some time. In connection with this, I intend to make some seasonable dietetical and physiological remarks on the necessary amount of fat consumption. These remarks, however, are not based on any experimental proofs and should therefore be considered merely as suggestions which still have to be tested by competent authorities.

Immediately after the outbreak of the war it was pointed out everywhere that only the greatest economy would enable us to hold out with the foodstuffs at our disposal. Recognized authorities admonished the German people by word of mouth and in writing to practice the utmost economy in the use of food. I wish to mention principally the lectures on "Popular Nutrition" delivered in Berlin and suggested by the Prussian minister of the interior, in which these questions were discussed in an exhaustive manner by Rubner, Zuntz, Eltzbacher and other authorities. Unfortunately these warnings did not fall on fertile soil at first. We would not have had to suffer the terrible privations of the second half of the war, if the foodstuffs were used more economically during the first two years at the front, at the provisional halting-places of the soldiers and home. But, who could imagine then that the war would last so long?

In the lectures mentioned attention was called to the great waste of fats which had become general in Germany before the war and found visible expression in the enormous quantities of waste fats that remained on the plates and dishes, and finally were carried away in the sewage. It has been ascertained by Rubner that the fats uselessly washed away in the sewers of Berlin amounted to 20 grams per head of the population for every day of the year. Granted, that only half of this quantity represents real food fat from soups, sauces, sardine boxes and other kitchen refuse of households, restaurants, etc., this means a waste of 670,000 kilograms of fats per day. Even when calculated on the basis of 40 pfennigs per pound, which seems legendary to us today, but was considered a very high price for such fats before the war, the lost waste fats represent a value of 100,000,000 marks per year.

If we look for the cause of this great fat consumption and the waste of fats going hand in hand with it we find, that it is the result of the economic progress which struck Germany after the fortunate war of 1870-71 and naturally found expression in a luxurious mode of living that became more and more pronounced and resulted in a corresponding increase of the material necessities. This also explains the enormous increase in the consumption of meat, which—as proven by statistical investigations—was exactly twice as high in 1913 as in 1870, namely 54 against 27 kilograms per head of the population. Meats and fats have always been comparatively expensive foodstuffs and it follows, that in times of want a considerable restriction

of the consumption of these two products is inevitable. We will confine ourselves today exclusively to the saving of fats and shall disregard the closely related question of the saving of other foodstuffs, especially protein, as far as possible.

About fifty years ago Carl V. Voit, the founder of modern dietetics, after numerous nutrition experiments with a mixed diet, fixed the standard of foodstuffs necessary for a grown person weighing about 70 kilograms and working on the average ten hours daily at 118 g. proteins, 56 g. fats and 500 g. carbohydrates, corresponding with a heat value of 3050 calories. (1) This average of 56 g. fat was far exceeded by almost all of us in Germany before the war, because with the consumption of meat that of fat had also increased largely in the course of years. It was nothing uncommon for one person to use a full pound of butter per week with bread alone. If we add the meat fats, especially bacon and ham, and also the cooking, baking and roasting fats we find an average consumption of 100 grams fat per day and head. The same result is found by Eltzbacher, who in his memorandum "The feeding of the German people and the English starvation plan" calculates the daily fat consumption in Germany before the war at 106 grams per day. The waste of fats was greatest in the better class of restaurants which mostly served roasted meats in fatty gravies which were not even eaten, but remained in the dishes. In the rural districts the population likewise "lived fat." The "suffering agrarians" in the army even in the third and fourth years of the war spread their regimental bread thickly with butter and lard regularly received from home, and they added thick slices of bacon, also from their native fields. Thus the fat portion in a single sandwich was often many times larger than our present official fat ration for a whole week. This great waste of fats was, of course, not working for the removal of the many and already glaring contrasts between city and country, but advice was of little use with the stubborn rustics. On the contrary, they became very irritable and ugly, if anybody dared to reproach them even in a mild manner for their excessive and ill-timed waste of fats.

That the army was considerably better nourished than the majority of the people at home is known and obvious. The difference becomes clearly evident from a comparison of the ration standards which were fixed at the same time at the front and in Berlin. A comparison of this kind, for instance, was published in the summer of 1917 by the commissary departments in the field, and the table reproduced herewith gives the quantities of foodstuffs furnished per head in the last week of April, 1917, by a provisions depot belonging to the "Group Nowogrodek" (eastern front) and officially here in Berlin.

Provisions depot Berlin		
Bread	3,500	1,600
Flour	140	
Meat	1,250	500
Lub-fish	200	1 herring
Butter	65	50
Lard substitute	65	30 g. margarine
Potatoes	600	2,500
Sauerkraut	360	
Turnips	960	
Carrots	1,200	
Groats	125	100
Farina	125	200
Peas	250	
Coffee	90	
Tea	16	
Sugar	238	
Marmalade	625	250
Oatmeal		200

Calculation of these food quantities by calories shows that only half as many calories were furnished in Berlin as by the provisions depot. That the provisions depot in

*This article, while it discusses to some extent nutrition and dietetics, contains many interesting and instructive discussions of the new source of fats used in Germany during the war, a subject which has been much discussed.—En.
The term calories throughout this article denotes gross calories. The utilizable or net calories are from 8 to 10% lower; 3,050 gross calories therefore correspond with 2,810 net calories.

question published an especially favorable weekly review, giving a large variety of food, is not surprising, because the comparison was intended to make clear to the soldiers how much better situated they were in regard to the food question, than the folks at home. In reality, however, the food variety in the field mostly left much to be desired.

The feeding of the people at home, carried out entirely with the official rations, ultimately had to result in a general under-nutrition, during the last two years of the war, especially in the large cities, where the allowed daily rations on the average only amounted to 1,200-1,400 calories, but the soldier in the field could mostly subsist without difficulty on the food furnished to him. I have myself lived three years almost exclusively on the food furnished by the commissary department and prepared in the field kitchens. During the entire time I felt well, and the unit to which I belonged also showed a good state of health, although it continually had to perform very hard physical labor. The men, who mostly were between 30 and 40 years old or older, were occupied from morning till night cutting down trees, transporting lumber, loading and unloading logs, taking care of the horses, etc., and summer they also had to till the fields and to bring in the harvest. That the majority of the men lost flesh was nothing strange under these conditions, and loss of flesh does not prove insufficient nutrition. During the last two years the food rations in the field, however, mostly moved along the extreme limit and could not be reduced further, especially in the abnormally cold winter 1916-17, when temperatures of 35-40 degrees below zero were nothing unusual on the eastern front, even as late as in April. The daily allowance in our front sector at that time often only amounted to 2,300-2,600 calories. In a report on the nutrition of the troops and value of the furnished food in calories, which the military physicians had to submit to the surgeon-in-chief of the corps, I explained the conditions in detail on the hand of the weekly menu. Our physicians did not know very much about calories, nutritive value units and similar technical terms and asked me to write the report for him.

The fact that the normal food value of about 3,000 calories mostly was not reached had its cause either in an insufficient supply of potatoes, or in a great shortage of fats. Almost throughout the entire winter of 1917-18 butter or lard were issued only twice per month, 55 grams each time, in the sector of our division on the eastern front. On the other 28 days of the month we only received marmalade to spread on our bread. Even if the consumed meat fats are considered in the calculation of the average daily fat supply the latter only to 10 grams, which about equals the official fat rations in the large cities. In the West the fat supply was considerably larger. Here the daily ration in the last year of the war still was 25-30 grams. This quantity of fat should be sufficient to keep the human organism in a healthy condition, and in the near future we can hardly expect a larger fat ration than the one mentioned, in spite of the importation of foodstuffs from foreign countries.

Although Voit, as already stated, recommends a normal average of 56 grams of fat we know today, that a man can get along very well with smaller quantities of fat. A considerable fat content in the food is very useful and pleasant, but by no means necessary, while a certain protein minimum in the food is absolutely indispensable. Fat is no building material for the cells like protein, but a storage material in which the body lays up reserves of foodstuffs. In the first place the fats, like the carbohydrates, represent sources of energy for the exertions of the body. The well-known Danish dietetic physiologist Hindhede reports in a work recently published by him, that it is possible to remain healthy with food that contains no fat at all. At any rate, the experiments made by him have shown that young, healthy men remained well and strong for 16 months on a diet which consisted only of bread, potatoes, cabbage, rhubarb and apples, without any addition of fat whatever. The Japanese almost universally eat food that is poor in fat. Eykman gives the daily fat ration of a "Japanese student" as 14 grams, and Tawara reports that the "Japanese clerk" thrives on 6 grams of fat, although the total caloric content of his

daily food ration is only 1,900 calories. Zuntz points to hardworking tribes in southern Europe which remain strong and healthy with a daily fat supply of only 6 grams in their food. Nevertheless, in my estimation, we should not go too far in the reduction of the fat consumption, because one thing is not suited for all and the divers questions in regard to the nutritive and physiological importance of the fat have not been cleared up. It will be well to differentiate between the physiological and the hygienic minimum of fat, as this is done in regard to the protein.

If we consider a daily fat supply of 25 to 30 grams suitable and sufficient we naturally have to provide a corresponding substitute of foodstuffs in order to reach the standard of 3,000 calories. Furthermore, we also have to find a substitute for the proteins that are necessary to make up Voit's standard of 118 grams, although an average daily supply of 70 grams protein seems sufficient in the light of the latest investigations. This substitute can only be provided by an increased supply of carbohydrates. It is of the greatest dietetic and physiological importance that the animal and human body in all probability is capable to transform surplus carbohydrates into fats and to deposit the latter in the subcutaneous and muscular tissues, as well as in the marrow of the bones. The fact that the formation of fat in the body is not caused by fat supply, but by overfeeding with carbohydrates has long been recognized and is extensively used in the fattening of small cattle with grain-feed. In an attempt to explain these processes scientifically it was held that the inhaled atmospheric oxygen is insufficient for the combustion of the excess supply of carbohydrates, and that large quantities of carbohydrates which escape combustion in the body are ultimately changed into fat. Violent physical exercise, it was said, accelerates the combustion of the carbohydrates and thus prevents the formation of fats, while on the other hand the combustion is decreased by a quiet, sedentary mode of life, and the formation of fat increased correspondingly. Both of these theories seem to agree well with the actual conditions.

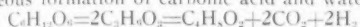
Many authorities also held the opinion that proteins may be changed into fat in the body. In 1872, for instance, Franz Hofmann attempted to prove this transformation by permitting maggots of flies to develop in blood, after determining the fat content of both, the maggots and the blood. Some time later he killed the maggots, analyzed them and found 7 to 19 times as much fat as was originally contained in the maggots and blood together. During the war new attempts were repeatedly made to utilize this source of fat production. In an article in the "Muenchener Medizinische Wochenschrift" the Berlin physician, Dr. C. S. Engel, proposed in 1916 to convert worthless, decomposing rests of proteins, such as waste meats and fish, into fats for technical purposes with the aid of the larvae of flies. This suggestion, however, appears to be more interesting and original than practically valuable, like many others made in wartime.

Another phenomenon also seemed to indicate that protein may be transformed into fat. It has been observed that corpses are often changed into adipocere, a mixture of fatty acids, like palmitic and stearic acid. Liebig reports in his "Chemical Letters" that at the time of the removal of the cemetery of St. Innocens in Paris most of the exhumed bodies were found changed into fat. "The substance of the skin, muscles and sinews had disappeared entirely, down to the bones," Liebig writes. "Only the fat, which had resisted decomposition the longest, remained in the form margaric acid. Many hundred weights of this fat were used by the Paris soapmakers of that time for the manufacture of candles and soap." By the way, this statement of Liebig shows, that the French were least justified in compromising us by spreading the report that we were extracting the fat from the bodies of the fallen warriors, to use it for commercial and even for food purposes. This charge was, of course, a slander of the worst kind, like many other stories disseminated by the Entente. In the "Kadaververwertungsanstalten" only the fat of killed animals was extracted for further technical use, and this process deserved approval.

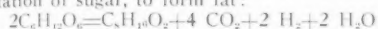
The formation of adipocere mentioned above is in all

probability caused by the presence of certain micro-organisms. That bacteria are able to change protein into fat we know from the process of the maturing of cheese, where the decrease of the protein content and the increase of the fat content go hand in hand. Such microbes, which settle on the blood or on the decomposing proteins, may also be the cause of the mentioned formation of fat in the maggots of flies. Abderhalden holds that a direct chemical conversion of proteins and amino acids into fat has not been proved definitely so far, but that the possibility of such a transformation cannot be denied offhand.

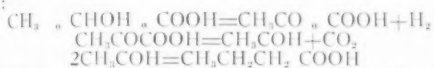
In regard to the mechanism of the change of carbohydrates into fat Liebig, who also occupied himself with this question, assumed that the action of lactic acid bacteria on dextrose creates lactic acid and that the latter then, as in the butyric fermentation, changes into butyric acid under simultaneous formation of carbonic acid and water:



Or 2 molecules of sugar are changed under equal formation of gases into caprylic acid, a higher fatty acid, and the latter combines with glycerin, a by-product of every fermentation of sugar, to form fat:



The presence of hydrogen in the intestines has been thought to prove that the transformation proceeds in the stated manner, but today it is generally assumed that the lactic acid first changes into pyruvic acid, which is transformed into acetaldehyde, splitting off carbonic acid, and that 2 mol. of acetaldehyde are condensed into butyric acid:



That glycerin can be formed from sugar we know, because we have used this transformation on a large technical scale during the war to produce glycerin from sugar for the manufacture of munitions. The opposite process, the synthesis of sugar from glycerin, has become known through the epoch-making work of Emil Fischer.

The transformation of the carbohydrates received with the food into fat of the body can naturally not take place spontaneously and is accomplished only gradually. As already stated, the conditions prevailing here are not yet clear and it remains to be proved whether the fat from carbohydrates is able to perform the same physiological functions as the nutritive fat supplied directly to the body, and whether it is equally suited to build up phosphatides. In view of the profound changes to which all foodstuffs are subjected under the influence of the digestive enzymes in the stomach and intestinal canal, and in view of the natural protective action of the body against the infiltration of foreign substances it may be assumed that the body does not differentiate here and in the course of time changes cellurally foreign fat into cells of its own. But it is also possible that the conversion of carbohydrates into fat is connected with the functions of a special organ, and that any derangement of this organ retards the change, if it does not prevent it entirely. This hypothesis, for instance, would explain the fact, that not all kinds of animals can be fattened by overfeeding with carbohydrates. It seems, though, that the ability to change carbohydrates into fat and to store up this surplus of fat in the body may be developed by proper breeding. The enormously fat Yorkshire hog and the Southdown sheep are examples of animals bred for the production of fat. These animals sometimes show a fat content of 45-50%. That means that half of their weight is fat, while the protein content sinks to 10% and the water content, which naturally would be about 60%, to 35%. A "smarty" suggested during the war to make living fat factories of these beasts. His plan was to remove the major part of their fat by an operation, to fatten them again and to repeat the operation after a time. This he wanted to continue "ad libitum," but I am afraid that even the most patient sheep would in the long run object to this procedure and prefer to give its life, instead of its fat, for the welfare of the fatherland.

One of the practically little successful methods for the artificial stimulation of the fat formation in living beings is the breeding of fat-yeast which was undertaken during the war on the advice of the Institute for Fermentation

Trades in Berlin. This kind of yeast has been called "trench yeast" and is able to change sugar into fat, but this interesting process was no more able to improve our food conditions than the production of "albumen from the air" (breeding of mineral yeast), which was greeted as the saviour from all want, by the daily press, when it first became known.

More profitable than the mentioned methods was the production of oils from the seeds of domestic plants and fruit pits, although the yield also remained far below the expectations, on account of the difficulty of the collection. Many a "patriot" preferred to keep the gathered pits and kernels for himself, instead of delivering them to the collecting stations, because he had better use for them in his own household. The beechnuts especially were in great demand from private parties, being an excellent substitute for almonds in cake. The oil produced from fruit pits—those of cherries, plums and apricots are principally used, but no apple or pear seed—is well suited for the manufacture of margarine, but can hardly be considered as an edible oil, because of its bitter, grating taste. The taste of the oil obtained by pressing from the seeds of oil plants like poppy, sunflowers, etc., is generally better and these oils can be used directly for eating purposes. Sometimes the people went a little too far in the production of oil from fruits. It was, of course, possible to press oil out of horse-chestnuts and pine-seeds, but this oil had such a bitter taste, that its consumption was hardly possible. Here and there even oils which have certain well-known physiological effects, were used as food. Only a few months ago the war commission for fats and oils was compelled to issue a warning against the use of oils from elderberries, because its use causes diarrhoea and vomiting.

That many other raw materials, for instance marine algae and seedweeds, were suggested for the production of fats and oils, did not surprise anybody in view of the great shortage and the enormous increase of the price of fat. The most profitable methods for the production of fat were those which aimed to obtain the fats principally from substances that contain considerable quantities of fats either only as ballast or impurities, or as a natural admixture, so that the removal of the fat does not materially interfere with the commercial value of the material. Processes of this kind are the removal of the fat from raw hides, which is somewhat difficult, however, on account of the high water content of the hides, the production of fat from grain and grain germs, as suggested by Backhaus, and finally the production of oil from all kinds of waste, from bones, dishwater and sewage. The production of fat from grain germs naturally has to be preceded by a degermination of the grain, but this process is not difficult with the modern shelling machines. The grain furnishes about 1% of germs and from these about 10% of oil can be obtained by pressing or extraction. The 10,000,000 tons of grain, which are said to be available for this purpose yearly, would therefore furnish 100,000 tons of germ meal and 10,000 tons of oil. The remaining 90,000 tons of pressed grain germs form a valuable food, on account of their high protein content. This process has been indorsed by Rubner and, because of the high oil content of about 12% in the germs, appears more promising and profitable than the production of oil from bran, which has been suggested recently. One defect of the Backhaus method, which has to be taken into consideration, is that not only the nutritive, but also the taste value of flour and the bread made from it is reduced by the degermination of the grain.

(To be continued)

Determination of Unsaponifiable Matter.

Five grammes of the fat substance are saponified by means of 50 cubic centimeters of alcoholic potash (0.5N.) and the solution evaporated almost to dryness. The residue is dissolved in water and extracted twice with ether. The etherous solution is distilled and evaporated to dryness after the addition of a little alcohol. The residue is weighed, heated with 50 cubic centimeters of water and nitrated with 0.1N. acid, in the presence of methyl orange. The weight of the soap thus obtained is deducted from that of the extract.—J. Davidsohn.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WATER GLASS*

By Otto Maetz, Chief Engineer, Duesseldorf

(Continued from page 220, August, 1919.)

Generators. The gas is furnished by the gas producers or generators. It is necessary to differentiate between ordinary shaft generators with plan or step grates, round generators with solid grates and water occlusion, and modern generators with revolving grates. The two latter kinds, which are operated with compressed air and steam, permit the best utilization of the fuel, and their operation is simple and cheap. On account of the higher building expenses and greater power they are principally used for large furnaces. For smaller plants the shaft generators are generally sufficient. These work with natural draft, if they can be arranged deeply enough. A generator with a revolving grate should be used for the gasification of coke.

Dissolving Plant. The glass chilled in water is broken into pieces of the size of a fist with a hammer. If necessary a stone crusher may be erected for this purpose in the store room. The grinding of the solid soluble glass in ball mills has been discarded in most factories, because the finely ground glass powder forms balls in the dissolving drum, and thus becomes much more difficult to dissolve than the multi-edged pieces, which may be attacked by the steam from all sides. The pieces of soluble glass are then transported by hand, or with the aid of an elevating and dumping device, to funnels above the dissolving drums. From the funnels they can be transferred to the drums when required. The drums are built in sizes from 1,000 to 10,000 liters, according to the capacity desired. They have strong axles on both bottoms and revolve on iron pedestals. Made of strong sheet iron, they have to be able to stand a working pressure of at least five atmospheres, and they are provided with a manhole, which is closed with a cover and guard. Every drum is also supplied with a manometer, a steam valve and a discharge cock. The steam enters through one of the two axles, while the rotary motion of the drums is accomplished by an endless screw or cog wheel mechanism, which is attached to a transmission by connecting gearings. On account of the small number of revolutions of the drums—about six per minute—the endless screw movement is preferable, because with this system the drum can be stopped in any position, and the shocks are much less severe than with a cog wheel movement. The dissolving process in the drum requires about six hours under normal condition. Four operations may, therefore, be accomplished, if the plant is working day and night. As the drum should only be two-thirds filled at the conclusion of the operation its capacity has to be correspondingly larger for a fixed production. The size is generally calculated so, that the weight of the dissolved glass in kilograms corresponds with the capacity of the drum in liters. For instance, if a drum is to furnish 6,000 kilograms of dissolved glass of 38° Bé in one operation it has to hold about 6,000 liters. In the calculations the specific gravity of the soluble glass has to be taken as 1.5. The dissolution in the drum is accomplished entirely by steam, which is furnished by a special boiler plant. The quantity of steam required amounts to 1½ to 2 kilograms, according to the grade of the liquid glass, so that 2½ kilograms of

liquid water glass can be produced from 1 kilogram of solid glass. The steam is introduced into the drum at a pressure of about 5 atmospheres. When all pieces of glass are dissolved a tube or hose is attached to the short connection pipe of the drum and the liquid glass forced to the settling tanks on a higher level by steam pressure. At least two of these elevated tanks are necessary for each drum, and each one of them should have the same capacity as the drum, to enable the liquid to precipitate the most coarse sludge, before it is refined further. The sludge is expeditiously collected in a joint tank, which is placed a little lower, and may be reintroduced into the dissolving tank, in order to dissolve possible soluble residues. From the settling tanks the liquid is transferred, either by its own pressure or with the aid of a steam pump, to the filter presses erected on the floor. After leaving the filter press the water glass runs into a large collecting vat below ground.

If the water glass is to be standardized against a certain commercial grade it has to be transferred to an evaporating and graduating apparatus for this purpose. In an apparatus of this kind the liquid can be diluted by the addition of water, as well as thickened by evaporation. Generally only the latter process is necessary, however, because the liquid always leaves the dissolving drum at 38° Bé. The evaporating devices, which are manufactured in different sizes of 1,000 to 8,000 liters capacity, mainly consist of a steam-heated boiler. The interior of the boiler contains a mechanical stirring apparatus, so that the substance can be constantly kept in motion, in the interest of good homogeneity. The water vapors formed by the evaporation are sucked off by a vacuum pump, which produces high vacuum. The pump is also used to suck the liquid from the collecting vat into the evaporating apparatus. Besides the necessary connecting pipes, this apparatus has special armatures, such as thermometers, vacuum meters, display glasses, etc. After the soluble glass has been evaporated to the desired degree in the graduating apparatus it is transferred to another collecting vat, also below the ground, from which it can be filled into barrels and tank cars for shipment. Generally it is not advisable to keep graduated soluble glass on hand in large quantities, because the evaporation of the water causes it to thicken after a time. A large stock of solid glass, however, is always to be recommended.

The plant and operation of a soluble glass factory are simple in comparison with other branches of the glass industry, because the manufacture of the glass requires neither auxiliary furnaces and expensive machinery nor skilled workmen. The melting process also is much less difficult, because the requirements in regard to the quality of soluble glass are not nearly as high as those for economical glass.

Oil and Fat Profit of British Government

A White Paper issued by the British Food Controller's Department for the financial year ended March 31 last, the Ministry's provincial trading account shows a profit in oils and fats of £4,092,969, the net results of transactions performed by the United Kingdom Oils and Oilseeds Brokers' Association, who acted as agents for the Food Controller. Another item of profits given is oils and oilseeds supply £1,297,121.

*From the *Chemiker-Zeitung*, 1918-1919.

SOAP EXPORTS FROM THE U. S. IN JULY

The Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at Washington, furnishes the following statistics of exports of soap from the United States to all countries during July:

Countries.	Toilet or Fancy Soap.	All Other Soap.	
		Pounds.	
Austria-Hungary	\$11	2,641	326
Belgium	26,137	342,116	28,299
Denmark	15,436	505,537	50,231
France	61,290	112,000	7,840
Germany		20	2
Gibraltar	1,468		
Greece	1,553	24,932	3,889
Iceland and Faroe Islands	1,754	34,195	3,093
Italy	2,832	9,692	732
Netherlands	16,677	176,371	18,607
Norway	8,685	210,501	21,416
Portugal	249	10,112	870
Spain	6,352		
Sweden	15,331	281,865	24,293
England	36,337	2,724,442	197,244
Scotland		760,916	67,466
Bermuda	33	1,150	126
British Honduras	767	21,322	2,350
Canada	27,236	435,102	48,317
Costa Rica	341	1,108	209
Guatemala	2,239	10,457	1,279
Honduras	1,100	44,211	3,895
Nicaragua	2,238	19,988	1,549
Panama	2,116	423,519	26,884
Salvador	1,212	946	124
Mexico	11,673	3,250,429	297,719
Haïti	143	6,000	590
Antigua, Langley, etc.	1,661	27,681	2,472
Newfoundland and Labrador	229	10,560	883
Barbados	636	68,761	5,832
Jamaica	234		
Trinidad and Tobago	57	5,263	507
Other British West Indies	24,477	887,440	90,282
Cuba	311	16,356	1,635
Danish West Indies		8,600	761
Dutch West Indies		4,023	383
French West Indies	4,654	594,807	66,160
San Domingo	2,464	286,722	29,742
Dominican Republic	1,302	143,205	11,873
Argentina	50		
Bolivia	1,500	4,131	370
Brazil	1,006	27,873	2,659
Chile	2,319	7,106	739
Colombia	915	4,393	376
Ecuador		2,448	200
Falkland Islands	20		
British Guiana	10,221	40,380	3,514
Peru	6,000		
Uruguay	1,779	204	21
Venezuela	17,104	4,070	428
China		615	80
Chosen	10,375	4,903	556
British India	920	1,212	101
Straits Settlements	2,897		
Other British East Indies	4,902	2,440	286
Dutch East Indies		170	26
French East Indies	3,506	4,044	323
Hongkong	1,807	7,040	659
Japan	24	870	87
Russia in Asia	28	222	37
Siam	6,014	1,120	85
Australia	7,364	20,850	1,603
New Zealand	43		
Other British Oceania	477	1,298	102
French Oceania	37,106	9,441	1,042
Philippine Islands	192	144	12
British West Africa	2,345	69,385	4,277
British South Africa	311		
Canary Islands	217	40,900	3,884
French Africa	358	2,527	217
German Africa	87	5,302	423
Liberia	38		
Portuguese Africa			
Total	\$399,161	11,726,298	\$1,039,990

Soap Material Exports in July

Following are some of the items of soap material exports in July from the port of New York: Glycerine, \$14,320; animal oil, \$81,156; vegetable oil, \$927,978; cocoanut oil, \$2,634,453; rosin, \$401,709; tallow, \$495,032; caustic soda, \$116,267; soda ash, \$4,222; zinc oxide, \$96,005.

Uncle Sam Buys Liquid Soap.

The P. M. Frank Disinfectant Company of New York has received a contract from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, for furnishing 5,000 gallons of liquid soap in 50 gallon drums at \$2.350. Bids for this item were opened on August 26.

FEATURES OF SOAP MATERIAL MARKET.

(Continued from next page)

holders, has been pretty generally cleaned up. Sales were reported as low as 14¼ cts. f. o. b. Seattle, in sellers' tanks, but the large dealers and distributors on the Pacific Coast claim to be practically cleaned up of nearby oil, and as there are signs at the end of this week that the soap manufacturers have about used up their available supplies and are expected to enter the market next week, a much firmer range of values will undoubtedly be seen.

A few sellers' tanks of domestic Ceylon grade can be secured for September delivery at the equivalent of 16¼ cts. New York, acid test 5 to 7%.

Of Palm Oil there is a little parcel available on the Shonga, just arrived at 17¼ cts., Lagos, and Niger 16¼ cts.

Spanish Olive Oil foots, 300 barrels are available at 18½ cts. ex-dock New York.

Spot Soya Bean Oil in barrels can be secured at 17½ to 18 cts. f. o. b. New York, and a few hundred barrels of Chinese Cottonseed Oil, acid test under 1%, at 21 cts.

As the market closes, it is practically a sellers' market, as most of the cheap stock has been cleaned up.

Sept. 18, 1919.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS.

Business in the industrial chemicals which enter soap manufacture has been of a spasmodic character during the period under review. There was a noticeable reaction in export activity no doubt because of the steady depreciation of Continental foreign exchange rates which made it increasingly difficult to arrange for exports. Domestic business in most lines has been comparatively quiet, although prices have been particularly well maintained in the face of the fact that consumers have not purchased beyond current requirements. Producers as a whole are not at all discouraged over the course matters have taken. The outlook does not favor any noteworthy decline in prices, since organized labor is making demands, from time to time which necessarily keep the cost of manufacture at record high levels. Dealers prices for caustic soda and soda ash have been very strongly maintained on the whole, while prices for export have been advanced substantially. In view of the firm level of prices which continues on muriate of potash prices for the different salts have ruled steady with carbonate showing an upward trend. An exceptional demand has featured the market on both sulphuric and nitric acids producers in most instances being entirely sold up and unable to offer additional quantities.

PEANUT OIL IS IMPROVING.

The investigations, laboratory work, and other valuable assistance to the trade by the United States Department of Agriculture have resulted in an ever-increasing yield of peanut oil and in the taking of many steps to place the industry on a stable basis. Dr. George S. Jamieson, in charge of the oil, fat and wax laboratory, says the methods of extracting and refining the oil are being constantly improved and it is being rapidly introduced into general use. Many producers are turning out a high grade peanut oil entirely suitable for salad use and as good as olive oil. The virgin peanut oil, which is extracted by cold pressure from skinned clean stock, is particularly fine as a salad oil, though some of the refined grades are also put up for salad use. One concern reported sales of 750,000 gallons of salad peanut oil during last year.

After the oil is extracted there is left the peanut cake which, when pulverized, makes a very tasty and extremely nutritious flour, which contains about four times the amount of protein in wheat flour, and can be made into bread, biscuits, griddle cakes, etc. Peanut flour is also used for dairy feed as is also the peanut vine which, when ground, is found to contain a much higher percentage of protein than does corn meal.

According to Dr. J. H. Brady, Bureau of Plant Industry, the yearly crop of peanuts, now valued at \$125,000,000, is being augmented to meet the increasing demand.

MARKET REVIEW ON TALLOW, ETC.

(Specially written for this journal.)

TALLOW.

New York Special Tallow, which reached 21c. during July, declined from this point steadily to 16c. a lb.; which price was reached about the middle of August. The upward reaction was short-lived, though tallow touched 18½c., after which the market declined again to 16c., at which rate 100 drums were taken, several days ago.

That the general market situation is still abnormal is evidenced by the fact that government-inspected oleo stearine, which several months ago brought about 35c. a lb., was sold the latter part of last week, at 17c. a lb., while in the meantime the decline in edible cottonseed oil has also been about 8c. a lb.; although the market for this oil has within the last few days become stronger and reacted about a cent and a half a pound from the recent low level.

In the Chicago market, prime packer tallow is practically 16c. a lb., or approximately 6c. a lb. down from its highest point. Viewing the situation from all sides, it is reasonable to inquire if the relation of prices between edible and inedible fats is at present justifiable; as ordinarily, inspected oleo stearine sells considerably higher than tallow. The large and persistent demand for soap fats for shipment to Europe, which several months ago was the chief factor in the large advance from the low price of last spring, has so far not been repeated; and it appears that European requirements have been fairly well taken care of for the time being, in shipments from the United States, as well as from South America and Australasia.

Some greases are relatively stronger than tallow; the comparative decline has been considerably less, and good quality house grease is selling at 13½c. a lb., which is a smaller discount from tallow than for several months.

September 17, 1919.

TOBIAS T. PERGAMENT.

GLYCERINE.

(Specially Written for This Journal by W. A. Stopford.)

Since our last letter, the Glycerine market has declined, along with prices for other commodities. Today the quoted price for Chemically Pure is 20c. in bulk, with a chance of this figure being discounted with any business worth while in sight. There has been, during the month, a severe cutting in price on transactions involving several carloads. The buying of Dynamite by consumers during the month has continued, but on a much smaller scale than last month; refiners have not purchased this grade at all; as a result of the falling off in the demand, together with the weakness in Fats and Oils, Dynamite has declined 1c. per lb., the last sales having been at 19c. Sufficient domestic Crude has appeared to satisfy the current needs of refiners, and they have been buying foreign Crude in a larger way. Our imports for the month of July were much in excess of any month since February, 1917, which goes to show that the resumption of this pre-war business is gradually improving; whether it will reach the proportions of what it was before the war depends upon the price asked here, an increased consumption of Refined, and a maintenance of

refined exports from here. The exports for July were 370,000 lbs. less than for June, according to Government figures. The agitation against food profiteering has resulted in a severe drop in prices for Fats and Oils; City Special Tallow, while being held at around 16c, is only 15c. bid. As we see it today, there is nothing in the situation that can cause an advance in Glycerine permanently, although there are likely to be temporary upward turns from time to time.

September 15, 1919.

VEGETABLE OILS.

(Written Specially for this Journal by E. H. Laing.)

The market on most vegetable oils has undergone a very sharp advance during the last week. The condition seems to be that the very large stock of oil, all grades, that was available on the Pacific Coast during August has been practically cleaned up, going into local consumption or exported to Europe. It begins to look as though the soap trade of the United States has not recognized the large amount of export business that has been done on Coconut Oil and Soya Bean Oil, particularly, both crude and refined.

Tank cars of Manila Coconut Oil are held to-day at 15½ cts. Coast, and hardwood export barrels, acid running from 5 to 7¢, have advanced to the equivalent of 17½ cts. New York. On Cochin grade Coconut Oil the market is firm at 20 cts. a pound, in barrels, f. o. b. New York.

Soya Bean Oil has also shown a very much firmer tendency in sympathy with the advance in Cotton Seed Oil. Holders of the spot stock of Soya Bean Oil in barrels are quite firm in their ideas of 17½ to 18 cts., and the distressed oil in sellers' tanks, forced on the market by weak

(Continued on previous page)

SOAP MATERIALS.

Address S. W., No. 677, care of this journal.

Glycerine, C. P., 20½c.

Dynamite, 19½c.

Crude soap lye, 80 per cent, loose, 12½c. a 13½c.

Soapification, 80 per cent, loose, 12½c. a 20½c.

Castor oil, No. 3, 19½c.

Coconut, Cochin, 19½c. Ceylon, nominal.

Coconut oil, domestic Cochin, 19½c.; domestic Ceylon, 17½c. a 18c.

Corn, crude, 26½c. a 27c.

Cottonseed, crude, tanks, 15½c. a 16c. lb.; refined, 27½c. a 28c. lb.

Olive, denatured, \$2.40 a 2.50 gal.; prime foots, 19½c. a 21c. per lb.

Palm lagos, 17½c. a 18c.; red prime, 17½c.

Palm kernel oil, domestic, 20c., nominal.

Peanut, crude, 22½c. a 23c. a lb. f. o. b. coast.

Red oil, saponification, 17½c. a 17½c.

Soya bean, 17½c. a 17½c., nominal.

Tallow, special loose, New York, 16c. asked; tallow, city, 15½c. asked; grease, yellow, 13½c. a 13½c.; brown, nominal.

Chemicals, etc., Borax crystals and granular, 8½c. a 8½c.

Caustic potash, 88 to 92 per cent, 28½c. a 30c.

Caustic soda, 76 per cent, \$3.25 a 3.30 per 100 pounds.

Carbonate potash, calcined, 80 to 85 per cent, 23½c. a 26c.

Salt, common, fine, \$1.08 a 2.10.

Soda ash, 58 per cent, \$1.95 a 2.00 per 100 pounds.

Soda silicate, "iron free," 3½c. a 3½c.

Sulphuric acid, 60 degrees, \$14 a 16.

Starch, pearl, \$5.47 a 6; powdered, \$5.62 a 6.12.

Stearic acid, single pressed, 28½c. a 35c.

Stearic acid, double pressed, 29½c. a 35c.

Stearic acid, triple pressed, 32½c. a 35c.

Stearate of zinc, 34½c. a 52c.

Zinc, oxide, American, 8½c. a 9c.

Rosin, water white, \$25.00 per barrel.

Rosin, window glass, \$24.00 per barrel.

Rosin, Nancy, \$23.50 per barrel.

Rosin, Mary, \$22.50 per barrel.

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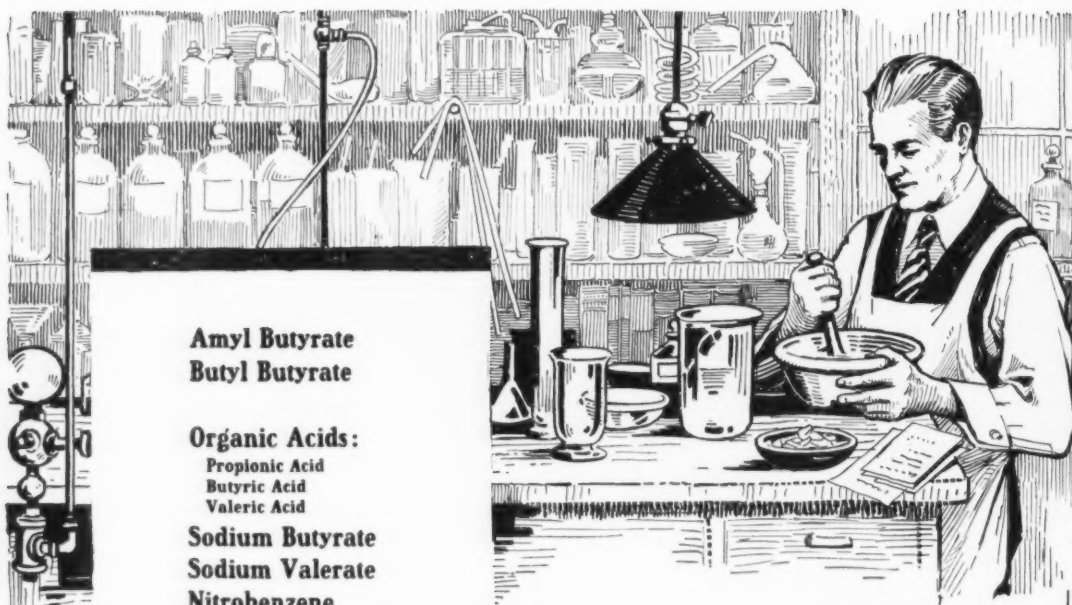
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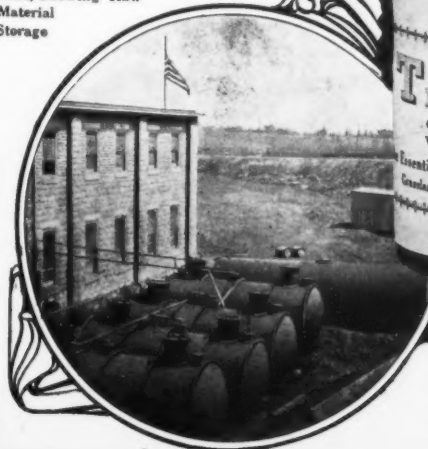
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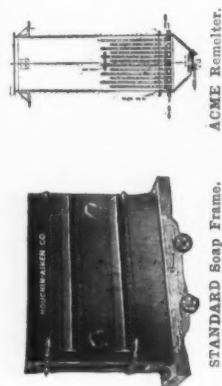
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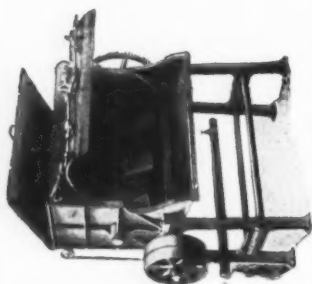




STANDARD Soap Frame.



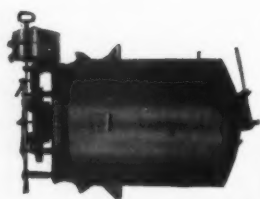
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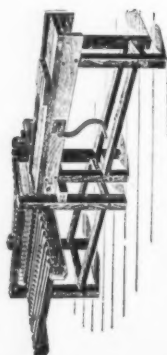
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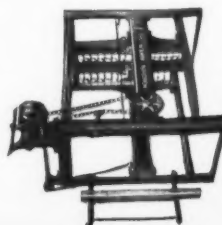
PERFECTION Crutcher.



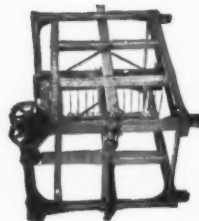
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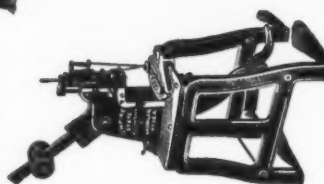
CHAMPION Slabber.



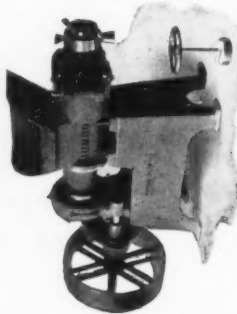
No. 4 Soap Press.



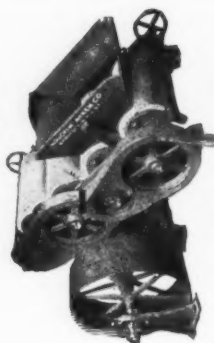
Soap Dies.



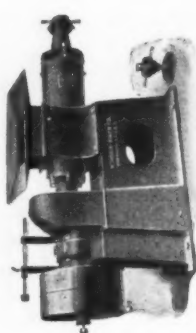
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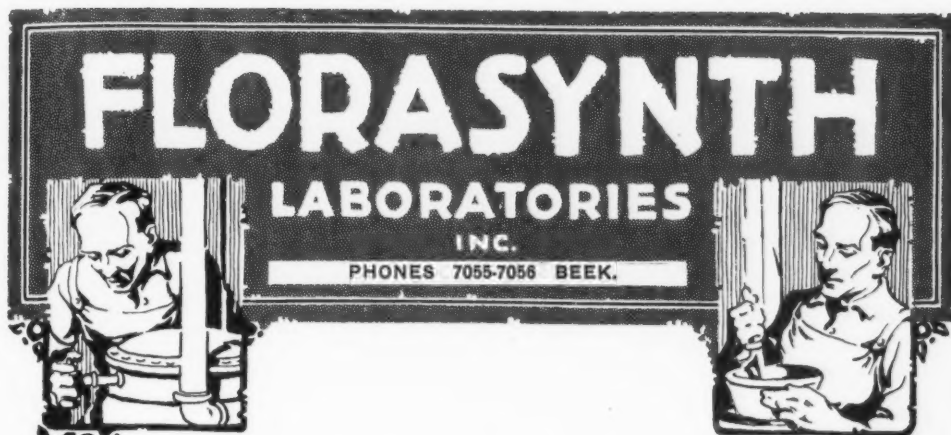
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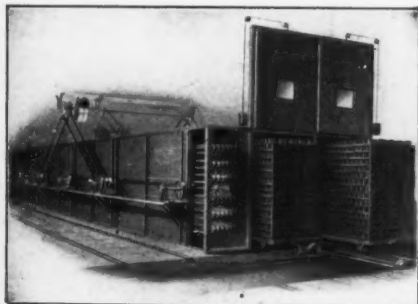
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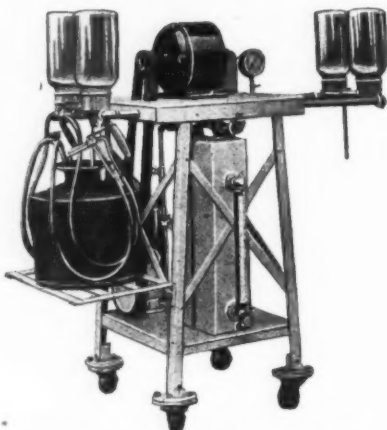
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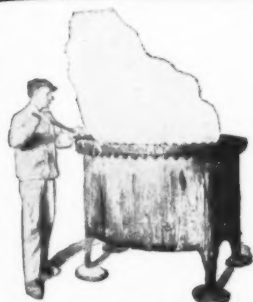
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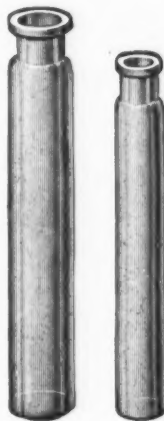
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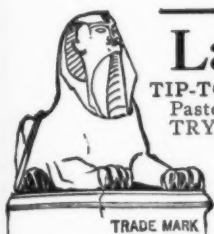
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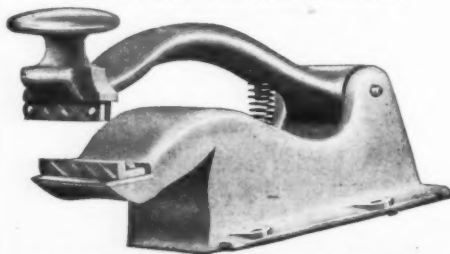
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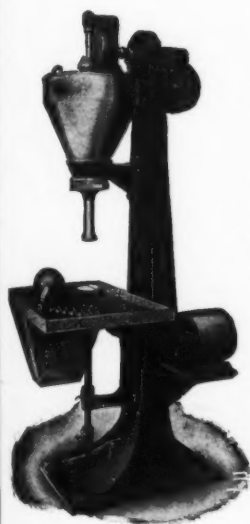
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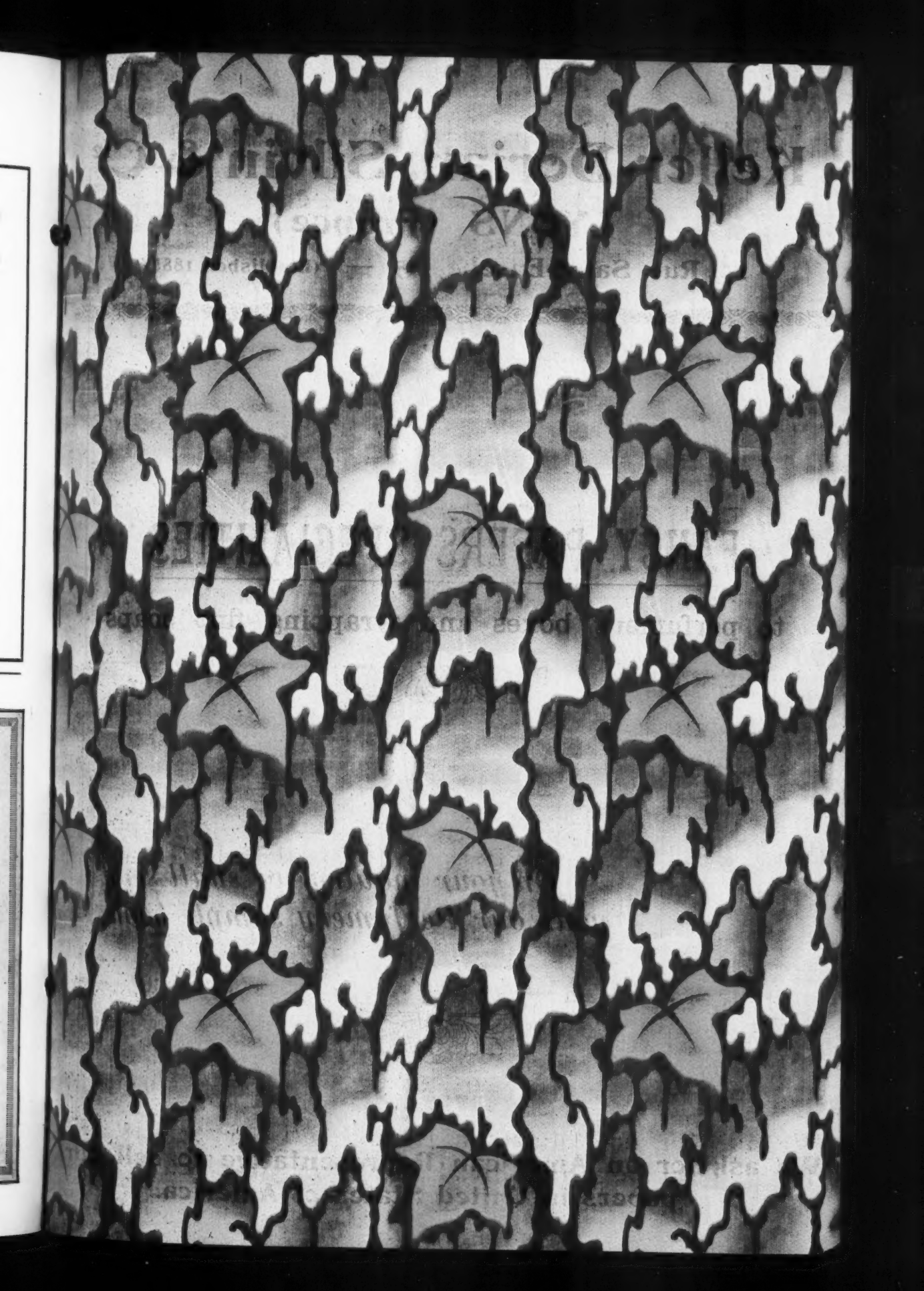
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(Continued from page 74)

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